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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 106, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1873.

By direction of the President, the Military Geographical Departments of the East and of the Lakes are hereby abolished.

Major-General Hancock will remain in command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, embracing the same geographical limits as heretofore.

[CIRCULAR], WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1873.

Covers a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, informing him that the amount of securities held by the United States Treasurer in trust to secure deposits of public moneys in the Raleigh National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., now stands at \$150,000.

"WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1873.

"To the Commanding Officer, Department of the East, New York City.

"Sir: It appearing that, notwithstanding the provisions of General Orders No. 25, March 12, 1873, from this office, there is still often imposed on post quartermasters, by the multiplication of voluminous returns required of them, more clerical labor than is consistent with the proper performance of other and important duties, the Secretary of War directs that in future post quartermasters be required to render Forms, 1, 3, 7, 10, 37, 28, and 45, Quartermaster's Department, only as follows, viz.: one copy or set of the *Quartermaster-General direct*; and one other set of such of these forms as are now required at the respective division, department, or district headquarters, to be transmitted to their destination through the intermediate headquarters requiring them. Each office through which they are transmitted will make extracts of such portions as may be deemed necessary for the conduct of its business. Should further information at any time be required at department or district headquarters it can be called for in special cases. The Secretary further directs such reduction of the clerical force at posts as a compliance with these instructions may render practicable.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General."

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending November 3, 1873.

Wednesday, October 29.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, two hundred and forty-five recruits, to the points hereafter mentioned for assignment, as follows: One hundred to Fort Union, New Mexico (via Denver and Pueblo, Colorado Territory), for the Fifteenth Infantry; eighty to St. Paul, Minnesota, for the Seventeenth Infantry; sixty-five to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, for the Twenty-second Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, will conduct the detachment for the Fifteenth Infantry to its destination and join his proper station. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge two hundred and twenty recruits to Fort Union, New Mexico (via Denver and Pueblo, Colorado Territory), where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Private Orison Glines, Company E, Fourth Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Major J. A. Potter, Quartermaster, will, in addition to his present duties, relieve First Lieutenant W. V. Richards, Sixteenth Infantry, of all duties connected with the national cemeteries. Lieutenant Richards will transfer to Major Potter all money, property, records, and instructions in his possession pertaining to the national cemeteries under his charge.

By direction of the President of the United States, Brigadier-General Philip St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, having served faithfully more than forty-five years, is hereby retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the list of retired officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section 12 of the act approved July 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Vinton A. Goddard, Fourth Artillery, will report by telegraph to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits to the First Cavalry. On completion of this duty, Lieutenant Goddard will join his proper station.

Thursday, October 30

Second Lieutenant John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect when Second Lieutenant Wallace Mott, Eighth Infantry, shall have reported for duty, and will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

Discharge revoked.—Private George S. Green, First New York Cavalry.

Discharged.—Second-class Private William Vonbonhorst, Ordnance Detachment.

The leave of absence granted Captain James Jackson, First Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 108, August 18, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Columbia, is extended five months.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant O. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The following named enlisted men having reported themselves as deserters from the Army, under provisions of the President's order of pardon (General Orders No. 102, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, October 10, 1873), and being now on service by enlistment in the Marine Corps, are hereby discharged from the Army to date October 22, 1873: Privates Joseph Riley, Company A, Third Artillery; Francis Glancy, Battery A, Second Artillery; John Anderson, Company G, First Artillery; Patrick O'Sullivan and Joseph F. Flynn, Company L, Fifth Artillery; Michael McGovern, Company K, Seventh Cavalry; William H. Norcross, Company K, Second Cavalry; Thomas Danks, Company A, Sixth Infantry; Dennis Whalen, Company A, Fourth Infantry, and James Caton, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant William O. Cory, Fifteenth Infantry (recently appointed), will proceed without delay to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to accompany a detachment of recruits to be sent to the Fifteenth Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kautz, of that regiment.

Friday, October 31.

Discharged.—Private George B. Till, General Service U. S. Army.

Sergeant Samuel Sherman, Company I, Second Artillery, is granted permission to delay seven days in rejoining his proper station.

On the recommendation of the Commissary General of Subsistence, paragraph 3, of Special Orders No. 185, September 18, 1873, and paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 183, September 12, 1873, from this office, are amended as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. L. Simpson, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic for duty as chief commissary of subsistence of the Division. Major M. R. Morgan, commissary of subsistence, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty as depot and purchasing commissary of subsistence at New York city. Major Thomas J. Haines, commissary of subsistence, will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty at Boston as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.

The leave of absence granted to Second Lieutenant James McB. Stembel, Ninth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 161, October 17, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended five months.

Saturday, November 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard I. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry (promoted from major, Third Infantry), will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of Arizona.

Major Henry L. Chipman, Third Infantry (promoted from captain, Eleventh Infantry), will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of the Missouri.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Colonel John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, with quarters in New York city during the time he is in attendance upon the Court of Inquiry appointed by Special Orders No. 205, October 14, 1873, from this office, provided he is not furnished the same elsewhere.

Transportation Ordered.—For Philip Doerr, an insane man, and one attendant, from Hampton, Va., to Washington, D. C., and for the attendant back to Hampton.

Private De Witt Putnam, Light Battery K, First Artillery, who enlisted May 2, 1872, deserted July 12, 1872, surrendered to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army November 1, 1873, is restored to duty without trial and assigned to Company E, Third Artillery, to serve out the remainder of his term of enlistment. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish him with transportation from Washington, D. C., to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Monday, November 3.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of the act of July 23, 1866, and section 23 of the act of July 15, 1870, Captain James Thompson, U. S. Army, retired, is, on his own application, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

Sergeant Henry Hardt and Private Austin Henry, Company E, Ninth Infantry, having performed the duties assigned them in Special Orders No. 155, October 29, 1873, from headquarters Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, will return to their station at Omaha Barracks, with permission to delay five days en route. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The following named enlisted men having surrendered themselves to the military authorities at Fort Wayne, Mich., are restored to duty without trial, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office: Privates George Kling and Charles Miller, band of the First Artillery. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish these soldiers with necessary transportation from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Charleston, S. C.

The following named enlisted men of Company M, First Cavalry, are transferred to the Eighth Cavalry, the commanding officer of which regiment will assign

them to a company: Private Adolphus G. Curtis, now at Fort Union, New Mexico, and Private Lemuel Langer, now at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

Discharged.—Private Arthur O'Riordan, General Service U. S. Army.

Private Charles Day, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, who deserted August 7, 1865, and enlisted in Company K, Second Artillery, December 20, 1871, having surrendered himself to the military authorities at Fort Monroe, Va., is hereby restored to duty without trial and assigned to Company C, Fifth Artillery, stationed at that post, to serve the remainder of his term of enlistment, under General Orders No. 102, October 10, 1873, from this office.

So much of Special Orders No. 206, October 15, 1873, from this office, as relates to Surgeon James T. Ghieslin, is revoked.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, Second Lieutenant John E. Greer, Ordnance Department, when relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, under Special Orders No. 214, October 30, 1873, from this office, will report for duty at Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

The extension of leave of absence, with permission to go beyond sea, granted Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Fechet, Second Artillery, in Special Orders No. 306, November 26, 1872, from this office, is, by direction of the President, further extended one year.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Gates, Twentieth Infantry (recently appointed), will report in person to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the Department of Dakota. On completion of this duty Lieutenant Gates will join his proper station.

A General Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, Va., on the 5th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Detail for the court: First Lieutenant Frank C. Gragan, Second Cavalry, acting signal officer; First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Artillery, acting signal officer; First Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, Third Artillery, acting signal officer; Second Lieutenant David J. Gibbon, Ninth Cavalry, acting signal officer; Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant William B. Weir, Fifth Artillery, acting signal officer, judge-advocate.

Second Lieutenant George G. Smith, Twenty-third Infantry (recently appointed), will proceed without delay to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report in person to the commanding officer for temporary duty.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for thirty days granted Captain A. S. Daggett, Second Infantry, by Special Orders No. 145, headquarters Department of the South, August 19, 1873, and extended thirty days by Special Orders No. 53, headquarters Military Division of the South, September 2, 1873, is hereby further extended fifteen days. (S. O. No. 56, October 29.)

2. The leave of absence for thirty days granted First Lieutenant R. M. Taylor, Twentieth Infantry, by Special Orders No. 215, headquarters Department of Dakota, September 27, 1873, is hereby extended sixty days. (Ibid.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers.

The St. Louis Bridge Board.—Congress, by acts approved July 25, 1866, and July 20, 1868, authorized the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, Mo. This bridge is now in process of construction, and representations having been made by parties interested in the free navigation of the river that the bridge, when completed, would materially obstruct and injuriously modify that navigation, a board of officers of engineers was ordered to convene at St. Louis, and, after a careful examination of the whole subject, to report whether the bridge will "prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of said river, and, if so, in what manner its construction can be modified." The board consisted of the following officers: J. H. Simpson, colonel engineers and brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army; G. K. Warren, major engineers and brevet major-general U. S. Army; G. Weitzel, major of engineers and brevet major-general U. S. Army; Wm. E. Merrill, major of engineers and brevet colonel U. S. Army; Chas. R. Suter, major of engineers U. S. Army. The board have completed their investigations and made their report, which has received the approval of the Secretary of War, and been forwarded to the president of the bridge company through the Chief of Engineers, General Humphreys. In transmitting the report of the board to the Secretary of War, General Humphreys thus sums up their conclusions: "The board met in accordance with the order, and, in pursuance of their instructions, made a report, which is herewith respectfully submitted: The board confined itself strictly to the consideration of the question whether the bridge will prove to be a serious obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river, and if so to the remedy therefor. Having obtained from the representatives of the navigation interests on the one hand, and from the officers of the bridge company on the other, the statistics and drawings necessary to a clear comprehension of the subject, and having caused examinations and measurements to be made under their own direction to assure the accuracy of the latter, the board are unanimously of the opinion 'that the bridge, as at present designed, will



prove a serious obstruction to the free navigation of the Mississippi river. The board, in addition, state that arched trusses like those in the bridge under consideration 'present so many difficulties to free navigation, that in future their use should be prohibited in plans for bridges over navigable streams.' No satisfactory plan for changing the present structure could be decided upon, and as it was deemed 'absolutely necessary that some provision should be made for allowing large boats to pass the bridge with safety' when necessary, the board recommend, 'as the most feasible modification, a plan which has been already tried and found efficient at the railroad bridge over the Ohio river, at Louisville, Ky., viz.: a canal or rather an open cut be formed behind the east abutment of the bridge, giving at the abutment a clear width of water of 120 feet.' The shore side of this cut to be laid out on an easy curve, joining the general shore about 500 feet above the bridge and about 300 feet below it, this opening to be spanned by a draw-bridge, giving a clear span of 120 feet in width. This plan would enable boats of the largest class to pass the bridge in any weather and at any stage of water with but little delay. The steamboat interest would, it is stated, be satisfied with this modification, and the bridge company object to it only on account of the delay to railroad trains caused by the opening and closing of the draw. Detailed estimates of the cost of this modification can only be given after a special survey and study of the locality. The modifications proposed by the board will not interrupt the work of constructing the bridge. The views and recommendations of the board are concurred in by me, and it is recommended that the matter be submitted to Congress at its next session for such action as in their judgment may seem to be necessary." The board in their report say further: A large portion of the St. Louis river front is above the bridge, and several elevators, a sugar-refinery, and other similar buildings, are already located above it. These could not safely be reached by the large boats during high stages, and much inconvenience and expense would thus be entailed; but the board consider these interests, in a measure, local and of infinitely less importance than the national interests involved in the question. The Government has expended and is still expending large sums of money in improving the navigation of the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, and other rivers, for the express purpose of allowing the largest steamers to navigate them. It would, therefore, seem entirely out of keeping with this general policy to allow, at the very threshold of these improvements, a structure which would practically debar a large proportion of existing steamboats from using them."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was October 26 granted Captain Hamilton Lieber, M. S., U. S. Army, with permission to apply for an additional leave of eleven months, and for authority to go beyond the sea for the benefit of his health.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was October 23 granted A. A. Surgeon J. F. Boughter, U. S. Army; A. A. Surgeon H. R. Porter, U. S. Army, was at the same time assigned to duty at Camp Hancock, D. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon B. F. Slaughter, U. S. Army, whose contract will be annulled by the commanding officer of the post.

Twentieth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. H. Ribbel was extended three days, October 24.

Medical Officers.—A. A. Surgeon C. E. McChesney, U. S. Army, now at Fort Berthold, D. T., was ordered Oct. 20 to report to the commanding officer Fort Wadsworth, D. T., for duty at that post, relieving A. A. Surgeon W. E. Turner, U. S. Army, whose contract will be annulled by the commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth, D. T.

Payment of Troops.—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, was October 20 ordered to pay to October 31, the troops stationed at Forts Snelling and Ripley, Minn., Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Seward, Totten, and Pembina, D. T.; Major William Smith, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Forts Rice, Abraham Lincoln, Camp Hancock, and Forts Stevenson and Buford, D. T.; Major G. W. Cauden, paymaster, U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Fort Randall, Lower Brule Agency, Fort Sully, Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, D. T.

The Big Horn Fight.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, commanding the Middle District, Department of Dakota, under date of Fort Sully, Oct. 11, reports the following as the Indian account of the fight on the Yellowstone in August last:

After the return of the expedition, the Little White Swan, a friendly Minneconyon chief, who has lived at the Cheyenne Agency for the last six years, called young Antoine Clement to a feast. The latter was in the fight at Big Horn, a scout on our side. The White Swan told Clement that four young men who participated in the attack had been to see him, and said that the Indians lost 4 killed and 12 wounded in the two engagements, beside 25 ponies either killed or dead since; that one of the wounded had died, and that others would probably die. The leaders in the attack were "Red Ear's" son, a Brule, and the "Bull without Hair," a Minneconyon. "Red Ear's" draws rations at the Cheyenne Agency. The Indians engaged were 800 or 900 strong, with a very few Unkpapas. "Long Dog," a Unkpapa, went to see "Sitting Bull," who refused to join the war party, saying his promise to Pere de Smet was "medicine," and he would not fight unless attacked. After Col. Custer's movement had drawn them across the Yellowstone to the south side, they found no buffalo, and as the antelope have nearly all died this summer over an unusual extent of country, the hostile camp was compelled by starvation to go to White Clay, Spotted Tail's agency, for re-

visions, where they are now. The Indians said they had sent runners after the Ogallallas, but found the latter away after the Pawnees. Col. Stanley, in conclusion, says: I give this Indian story for what it is worth. My experience is that the Sioux generally give a pretty correct account of their losses. They may, however, conceal them.

Colonel Stanley further reports, under date of Grand River Station, October 7, that a small party of Indians, apparently from the hostile camp on the Yellowstone, attacked the herders on the day previous, and attempted to ride out the herd. There was considerable firing, but no one was hurt and nothing taken. Colonel Stanley also reports that Sans Arcs and Unkpapas engaged in the Yellowstone fight watched for over fourteen days for an opportunity to attack the Yellowstone expedition. In forwarding the despatch, Colonel Stanley says: "The Indians attacking the herd may belong to the Cheyenne and Grand River agencies. When I came down the river some of the young men at Standing Rock told Clement, my guide, that in three or four days they were going up to attack Fort Lincoln. Clement warned them of the consequences, telling them that Gen. Custer would follow them and attack them at their agency. They answered that they did not care, and that if they were disturbed at their agency, they would make war everywhere. The old men were, on the other hand, much alarmed, and said they could not control the young men, and expressed a wish that the last one of them might be killed if it could be done without hurting their women and children."

The Northwestern Boundary.—The Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune announces the return of the United States troops who have been out with the Northwestern Boundary Survey, to St. Paul, Minn., on the 29th ult. The officers are Major Twining, Lieutenant Gregory, and Paymaster Bunge (?), and they have thirty-seven men with them. They came in, after a march of twenty-eight days, from Big Muddy river, a tributary of the Missouri, about 450 miles west of Pembina. Lieutenant Green and fifteen men of the party are on their way to the Lake of the Woods, where they will winter, returning to St. Paul about the 1st of March. They had a heavy snow storm on the 10th of September, at the Big Muddy, which kept them close prisoners to their tents for ten days. The surveyors will resume operation next summer at the Big Muddy, and will run the line westward to the Rocky Mountains. The party was accompanied as far as Fort Totten by Companies D and I, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Company K, of the Twentieth Infantry, who remain at that post for the present. Company K, of the Twentieth Infantry, commanded by Captain Bannister, which has been quartered at Fort Totten, came down with the surveying party.

Second Cavalry.—From Fort Ellis, Montana, a correspondent writes October 13, 1873: For the past two years much rivalry has existed between the clubs in Montana, and to settle the matter in dispute to the satisfaction of all concerned, the Territorial Fair Association of Helena offered a silver cup as a prize, to be played for by all base-ball clubs who desired to compete for it and the championship of the Territory. The playing was on the Fair Grounds at Helena on the 1st and 5th of October. Only three organizations were represented, viz.: The Fort Ellis nine, composed of members of Companies F, H, and L, Second Cavalry; a club from Fort Shaw, composed of members of the Seventh Infantry; and a nine raised by the citizens of Helena. Two games only were played, the first between the Fort Ellis and Helena clubs. I herewith append the score, which ends with the fifth inning, the citizens throwing up the sponge, acknowledging that the boys in blue were too many for them, the score standing 56 to 7 in favor of Fort Ellis:

PORT ELLIS.	R.	O.	HELINA.	R.	O.
McBlain, 1 b.....	5	1	Walker, c.....	1	2
Stevens, 2 b.....	6	1	Jessen, 2 b.....	0	2
Seward, 1 f.....	8	1	Marah, 3 b.....	1	1
Wier, r, c.....	5	1	Carper, c, f.....	1	2
Kearney, r, f.....	5	3	Wright, 1 b.....	0	2
Kearney, p.....	6	2	Carroll, p.....	1	2
Leslie, c.....	7	1	Looney, r, f.....	1	0
Flanagan, s, s.....	7	1	Bebe, 1 f.....	0	2
Johnston, 3 b.....	5	3	Stickney, s, s.....	2	1
Total.....	56	15	Total.....	7	15

Fort Ellis..... 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th. 10th. 11th. 12th. 13th. 14th. 15th. 16th. 17th. 18th. 19th. 20th. 21st. 22nd. 23rd. 24th. 25th. 26th. 27th. 28th. 29th. 30th. 31st. 32nd. 33rd. 34th. 35th. 36th. 37th. 38th. 39th. 40th. 41st. 42nd. 43rd. 44th. 45th. 46th. 47th. 48th. 49th. 50th. 51st. 52nd. 53rd. 54th. 55th. 56th. 57th. 58th. 59th. 60th. 61st. 62nd. 63rd. 64th. 65th. 66th. 67th. 68th. 69th. 70th. 71st. 72nd. 73rd. 74th. 75th. 76th. 77th. 78th. 79th. 80th. 81st. 82nd. 83rd. 84th. 85th. 86th. 87th. 88th. 89th. 90th. 91st. 92nd. 93rd. 94th. 95th. 96th. 97th. 98th. 99th. 100th. 101st. 102nd. 103rd. 104th. 105th. 106th. 107th. 108th. 109th. 110th. 111th. 112th. 113th. 114th. 115th. 116th. 117th. 118th. 119th. 120th. 121st. 122nd. 123rd. 124th. 125th. 126th. 127th. 128th. 129th. 130th. 131st. 132nd. 133rd. 134th. 135th. 136th. 137th. 138th. 139th. 140th. 141st. 142nd. 143rd. 144th. 145th. 146th. 147th. 148th. 149th. 150th. 151st. 152nd. 153rd. 154th. 155th. 156th. 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Ham H. Bisbee, Fourth Infantry, judge-advocate, are approved, and the court is dissolved.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant S. E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry, October 28.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, was October 28 ordered to pay the troops at Fort McPherson, North Platte, Sidney Barracks, and Omaha Barracks; Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne Depot, Forts Laramie, Fetterman and Sanders; Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster, the troops at Camp Douglas, Post of Beaver, Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Forts Bridger and Fred. Steele.

**Ninth Infantry.**—Captain Edwin Pollock was October 28 relieved from court-martial duty, and First Lieutenants M. J. Fitzgerald and T. H. Capron are detailed for that duty.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**The Indians.**—Governor Davis, of Texas, has telegraphed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs November 1, that large numbers of Indians have been recently and since the council at Fort Sill raiding in Texas, especially in Denton, Wise and other counties. It is probable that they are Cheyennes. The party of Comanches who recently went into Texas with the military command from Fort Sill for the purpose of capturing certain of their young men who were known to have been raiding there have returned to Fort Sill without having accomplished anything. There is, it is said, no doubt that the chiefs who led the Comanches on this occasion acted in good faith, for by doing so they have brought upon themselves the hostility of all the other of the tribes.

General Sheridan telegraphs to General Sherman that the Kickapoos and Potawatomes, now en route from Mexico to the Indian Territory, have arrived at Fort Concho, Texas, in good condition. He also telegraphs that the Modocs have arrived, and were put into camp on Boddy's Island, near Fort McPherson. Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them, whether they did or not, if they left their reservations they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that the Utes are with our government, which is bound to protect them at all times, and that the government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease, and that it cannot continue much longer. A hand-shaking all around followed at the suggestion of the commissioner, but it was conducted in a manner which showed that the Indians were persuaded to it more by fear of the Great Father than by love for one another.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant George W. Smith has been relieved from temporary duty at Ringgold Barracks and will join his company (A) at Fort Concho.

Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, was October 8 ordered to return from Fort Brown to department headquarters via Ringgold Barracks.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for twenty days was October 20 granted First Lieutenant Edwin J. Stivers.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was October 13 granted Captain Lynde Catlin.

Second Lieutenant Calvin T. Speer was October 10 ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, and report in person at department headquarters.

**Fort Stockton, Texas.**—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Stockton, Texas, August 26, 1873, which Major Zenas R. Bliss, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is president, and First Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate, were arraigned and tried, five sergeants, three corporals, and one private of the Ninth Cavalry, and four sergeants, four corporals, and four privates, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, on the charge of "Mutinous conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The court found them guilty, and sentenced them to be dishonorably discharged, the service of the United States, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances that are now due or that may become due; and to be confined, in such military prison as the department commander may direct, for the periods of two years and one year. The proceedings, findings and sentences are approved by General Augur, who accompanies his approval with the following comments: "The conduct of the men engaged in the illegal course of action which forms the subject matter of this trial, as it appears from the evidence, which seems, in some instances to have been reluctantly given, though not amounting actually to mutiny, is the next thing to it, and was calculated to engender a state of affairs from which it was not only possible but probable that a violent outbreak might occur at any moment. Almost all the enlisted men at the post, about one hundred and twenty-nine in number, headed by their non-commissioned officers, whose duty it was to preserve order and sustain constituted authority, met in illegal combination, and when the error of their mode of procedure was seriously pointed out to them by the officers whom they were sworn to obey, they, as if banded together, generally, and with but few exceptions, refused to recede from the position they had assumed. It is quite probable that the originators of the meeting in question did not intend or think that violence would follow from it, yet the better intentions of the few are no guarantee for the conduct of the many at excited assemblages, or when joined together, particularly when those assemblages and such joining together are without warrant, and in defiance of authority *per se*. The originators and organizers of such a meeting, even though declaring against violence, are doing a thing provocative of violence in calling and holding it, and should be held responsible to some extent for probable consequences; and those who join in should also be held accountable in a minor degree. Without regard to the consequences that may ensue, however, such acts of association are forbidden by regulations, custom of service, unsanctioned by

law, and in themselves wholly subversive of military discipline, and if countenance would speedily reduce the Army to a mob. Therefore the commanding general, though affording soldiers the widest latitude in seeking redress for grievances in a legitimate way, desires them clearly to understand that no unlawful combinations or similar manifestations of an insubordinate spirit will be tolerated. In this case the combination was so wide-spread and so persisted in, and the defection of non-commissioned officers so serious, that he does not deem the sentences severe. As much leniency as is consistent with the best interests of the service has already been shown in only bringing to trial the ring-leaders, and those who by their position as non-commissioned officers were additionally culpable." The military prison at Huntsville, Texas, is designated as the place of confinement.

**Fort Sill, I. T.**—A correspondent of the *Nation*, who is described by the editor of that journal as "an exceptionally qualified observer," writing from this post Oct. 5, 1873, says: "This is the best arranged and most complete military post I have yet seen. The barracks, officers' quarters, and quartermaster's building are built of limestone around a square parade ground of near ten acres area. Hard by are a fine hospital and guard-house. All are kept in fine order by a garrison of (just now) five companies of colored cavalry of the Tenth regiment, and two companies (colored) and one (white) of infantry. The colored troops (called by the Comanches the 'buffalo soldiers,' because, like the buffalo, they are woolly) are in excellent drill and condition. The Indians at first treated them with utter contempt, and when they chanced to kill one would not take his scalp. After a while, when they had had a taste of their fighting qualities, they began to respect them, and to show their respect by scalping a few that they have managed to kill. These 'buffalo soldiers' are active, intelligent, and resolute men; are perfectly willing to fight the Indians whenever they may be called upon to do so, and appear to me to be rather superior to the average of white men recruited in time of peace. Their officers explain this by saying that the best colored young men can be recruited in time of peace, while, under the same condition, only indifferent or inferior whites can in general be induced to enlist. Two miles and a half from this place are the famous Medicine Bluffs, some 280 feet high, perpendicular on the side next the creek, and said to be of basalt. The governor, General Davidson, who is the commander of the post, with others, myself included, rode out to see them this afternoon, and passed through the Comanche camp, not far off on the other side. We were well armed, of course, and had a squad of 'buffalo soldiers' along. My conviction is that the Quakers and their policy are a bloody nuisance. Under their management this reservation has become a city of refuge for the Indians that murder and murder in Texas. The Quakers can't keep them in the reservation. Bands of them go away from the proximity to this post that affords them protection, under the pretext of taking a buffalo hunt on the plains, and turn up in Texas, where they help themselves to scalps and to horses, that can easily be identified by their brand when they get here. The Quakers will not let the military force them to give them up. This encourages the marauders to repeat their raids. The fact is that the chiefs of the Comanches have no authority, and are controlled or disobeyed with impunity by the young warriors. The government of the Comanches, if government it can be called, is a pure democracy. A chief who makes a large and successful raid may find more than a hundred lodges set up around his own. Afterwards, should he make a disastrous failure, his adherents may, almost to a man, move off and attach their fortunes to some more prosperous leader. A chief can exert only a moral power over his followers. Hence Comanche chiefs, like all democratic leaders with us, are thorough-paced demagogues." Writing the next day, he adds: "The council came off to-day, but what will be its results are not yet apparent. The chiefs of the Kioways, Comanches, Caddos, Wacos, and Apaches made their speeches—all full of promises and all winding up with the request that Santanta (who was present and spoke) and Big Tree should be released at once, as one of the Quaker agents in attendance had previously and without authority promised. My belief is that the Indians will evade complying with the requirements made. If so, an Indian war, for which the United States Government is not prepared, may be the result. Why it is that a large force is assembled at Fort Clark, near the Rio Grande, where it is of no use save to threaten Mexico—a country on which some of the powers that be at Washington want to filibuster—it is hard to comprehend. The troops here are not numerous enough for what they may be compelled to attempt. There are not horses enough to mount all the cavalry. An Indian war should always be an offensive war.

Quite a touching incident occurred just as the council had assembled and was about to begin. An aged and frail-looking, but wiry old Indian, the father of Santanta, stepped forth, and made in the Kioway language, with earnest gesticulation, a strong appeal to Governor Davis for the release of his son, who sat on a bench close by under the guard of a few colored cavalrymen. The action of the old savage was so expressive that the aid of an interpreter was scarcely necessary; and as his speech was unexpected, no one interpreted what he said until he had closed his brief remarks and had stepped out of the council tent and taken his place among the spectators. Then the interpreter explained that he had said that he was no chief, but only a poor man, as the governor could see, and an old man besides; that there sat his son, guarded by soldiers; that Indians had as much affection for their children as white people; and that he appealed to the chief of the Texans to gladden his old heart by the immediate release of his son, who would never again raid upon Texas. Nothing could have been done or said under the circumstances that was more eloquent. Ward the sculptor, is here, and has just returned from a successful buffalo hunt some thirty or forty miles west of this post—the northerners not having yet driven the buffalo nearer. He is modelling a group to

show how the Indians of the plains kill the buffalo. His model of the wounded buffalo is almost completed, and seems to be very good. He has made a model of the head of Santanta's son for one of the hunters. By-the-by, that hopeful youth rode to the council to-day a horse which one of the Texans present recognized as his own property."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, U. S. Army, was October 31 relieved from duty at department headquarters, and will return to his proper station, Lebanon, Ky.

Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G., was ordered October 23, in compliance with summons to proceed to New York city, and report in person to Colonel N. H. Davis, inspector-general, president of Court of Inquiry, convened by S. O. No. 205, W. D., A. G. O., c. s., and return, when notified that his services are no longer needed, to these headquarters.

Official information having been given that the appropriation for "barracks and quarters," for the current fiscal year, is exhausted, department and post commanders will be governed accordingly.

**First Artillery.**—In justice to the memory of a devoted and heroic officer, and for the purpose of more fully carrying out his wishes, to have the good conduct of those under him recognized, the following report of the late First Lieutenant James E. Bell, First Artillery, dated Fort Jefferson, Fla., September 5, 1873, is published in the division in General Orders No. 5:

I have the honor to report, that, on the 23th ult., I was officially informed by the post surgeon that yellow fever existed at this post.

I at once, after consulting with the surgeons, sent all the women and children, accompanied by a few married men, over to Loggerhead Island (2½ miles distant), and two days later, when four bodies had been buried, the number of nurses and persons required to aid at funerals was thereby diminished, and it was then practicable to send most of the well men of our small garrison over to Loggerhead, under charge of the first sergeant Company M, retaining a sufficient number here to nurse the remaining sick, and barely attend to the necessary duties of the post. I am happy to state that I am only had to mention the number required to stay, when I obtained them as volunteers, even more than I required asking to remain behind to assist.

With two or three exceptions, the entire company have bravely faced the danger—nearly every non-commissioned officer and private having been employed in digging graves and burying the dead. But justice to some requires that I should officially report their names.

I gave permission to Ordnance Sergeant McMahon to cross over to Loggerhead, but he preferred remaining at the fort, attending to his duties.

Sergeant John E. Murphy, Company M, visited and cheered the sick, besides attending to arduous duties for several days in the heat of the sun, until I ordered him over to Loggerhead on the 30th ult., when I discontinued guard duty at this post, ordering general prisoner Campbell (colored) to report for duty at the hospital. I have forwarded to you a special recommendation in behalf of this prisoner.

Private Thomas Wilson (though in a very weak condition), preferred to remain here, to assist in issuing provisions and doing what service he could.

Wagoner Murray and Private Malkmus (bntober) have remained at the post, not only attending to their regular duties, but assisting in every possible manner.

Privates Carlton and Dillou cheerfully remained here to bake bread for the entire command. (Carlton is now sick with fever.) Privates Schooloraft and Nash have done good duty in the hospital, where Nash still remains as cook.

When nurses for the sick were called for, Corporal Charles D. Miller, Privates McCormack, Bauer, Foley, Morse, Strehler, and Flanger, promptly volunteered in a courageous manner, and have most faithfully done their duty. These fearless men set a noble example for others to imitate, should they be needed; but, by the timely arrival of five experienced civilian nurses from Key West, I was enabled to relieve a portion, and sent them over to Loggerhead on the 1st instant.

I desire to refer in terms of the highest praise to Corporal Charles D. Miller, Wagoner James Murray, Privates John Malkmus, John McCormack, and Charles Morse, who have labored incessantly, cheerfully submitting to every sort of fatigue—often in the heat of a burning sun—without a murmur. Their conduct has been so noble, that I consider them worthy of any reward that can be bestowed upon them.

In the beginning, the situation was most critical. The weather was intensely hot; our schooner was absent in Key West, and not a pound of ice at the post to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, until the 30th ult., when the schooner arrived with some ice, and was immediately sent back with despatches and for supplies, the latter being promptly sent us on the revenue steamer *North-amer* (Captain Warner), bringing over five experienced nurses and Dr. Otto, from Key West, who, knowing that his long experience in treating yellow fever cases would be beneficial, generously volunteered his services, arriving here about nine P. M. on the 31st ult., since which time he has remained; and now—for five days and nights—he has spent all of his time with the sick, only leaving them to get meals.

I deem it just to here state, that both Dr. Porter and Dr. Gould, who are on duty at this post, have been unremitting in their attention to the sick—staying up day and night, administering baths with their own hands (having their steward and regular attendant early attacked with the disease)—and this notwithstanding that Dr. Porter had a sick child of his own, and Dr. Gould, four of his children sick with fever at the same time.

Three cases from Loggerhead Island have been brought



over here for treatment, but I am glad to state that for the past four days all on that island have continued well. And now, the disease appears to be under control—every enlisted man being pronounced out of danger.

On the afternoon of the 3d instant, I sent Dr. Gould to Loggerhead, where he will remain for the present, for the purpose of treating any incipient cases that may arise there, in time to prevent serious sickness.

Thus far, upwards of twenty cases (including children) have been treated at the post, with a loss of eight (four of whom died before we could get ice, or other necessities, to alleviate their sufferings)—as follows: Hospital Steward Horner and wife, Commissary Sergeant Selka, Privates Baumstark, Slattery, Grebe, Heintzelman, and Kane, of Company M, First Artillery. I am under obligations to Captain Graham, commanding at Key West, for prompt assistance of every description—he generously offering his services here at Tortugas. Assistant Surgeon Vickery, at Key West, has also promptly supplied every necessary for the sick at this post.

The services of two civilians at the post should also be mentioned. I refer to Mr. Massena (light-house keeper), and Mr. Whitaker (in charge of engineer property). Both of these gentlemen have been of great assistance, nursing and visiting the sick, and tendering their service to me in any capacity. Indeed, I could not have given decent burial to the dead had not Mr. Whitaker been here to prepare coffins—for there is not a carpenter in Company M (the one we had having lately deserted).

Mrs. Horner (hospital matron) died at 8:30 A. M. to-day, and her little orphan child, now lying sick with fever, is the only new case for four days.

It is proper for me to say, that we have had no communication with the island of Cuba since early last May. It is supposed that the fever originated at this post. Dr. Otto pronounced it the most malignant type that he has seen since 1858.

All of the well men have been closely examined, medicines being administered when necessary, to keep them in perfect health.

Should it prove to be now under control (as is supposed) in so short a time—under the adverse circumstances and with so small a loss among troops from a loss among troops from a northern climate—it reflects great credit upon the three physicians whom have labored so zealously.

Included in the order is a brief letter from Loomis L. Langdon, captain First Artillery, announcing the death of Lieutenant Bell, and General Orders No. 27, Department of the Gulf, September 15, 1873, officially announcing his decease. In conclusion Major-General McDowell says:

It is, also, due Captain L. L. Langdon, First Artillery, commander of Fort Jefferson, to state the fact, to his credit—that, being absent at the North "on account of the dangerous illness of his father" at the time the yellow fever appeared at his post, he relinquished his leave of absence when he heard of it, and hastened to return to his station, arriving in time to relieve the gallant officer who is the subject of this order.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—So soon as Colonel Galusha Pennypacker arrives at Nashville, Tenn., and assumes command of his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel James Van Voast, is ordered to proceed to Frankfort, Ky., and assume command of that post.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Van Voast, Sixteenth Infantry, was October 20 relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial, convened at Nashville, Tenn., and Colonel Galusha Pennypacker detailed as a member of the General Court-martial.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ekin, D. Q. M. G., U. S. A., was October 28 ordered to proceed to Cincinnati, O., on public business connected with the Quartermaster's Department. Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, was granted Captain G. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, at the same time.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. B. Emory:** Headquarters, Mississippi City, Miss.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—A leave of absence of ten days, dating from the 1st of November, was granted Captain J. H. Smith, October 28.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

Officers of the Army coming to, or passing through, New York city, are requested to record their names and city address at the office of the Adjutant-General of the division (room 38 Army building), where a book is kept for the purpose.

General Orders No. 8, New York city, Oct. 31, 1873, provides:

I. The abolishing of the Departments of the East and of the Lakes, as directed in General Orders No. 106, o. s., from the War Department, will be considered as taking effect on the 31st of October, 1873, to which date the records of these commands will be closed, and, as soon thereafter as practicable, shipped to these headquarters.

II. The monthly, quarterly, and annual papers heretofore required at the headquarters Department of the East, and the Department of the Lakes, and by the chiefs of the several administrative branches of the service at those headquarters, will, until otherwise directed, be hereafter forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and to the chiefs of the particular branch of the staff of the division to which the papers directly relate, as provided for in the regulations of the service.

I. The following officers compose the staff of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Colonel Richard C. Drum, Adjutant-General's Department—adjutant-general; Major Elsie H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General—inspector-general; Major Guido N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate's Department—judge-advocate; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert O. Tyler, Quartermaster's Department—chief

quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, Subsistence Department—chief commissary of subsistence; Surgeon John M. Cuyler, Medical Department—medical director; Colonel Nathan W. Brown, Pay Department—chief paymaster; Captain William G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry—acting engineer officer; Major Silas Crispin, Ordnance Department—chief ordnance officer.

II. The personal staff of Major-General Hancock, commanding the division, consists of the following-named officers: Captain William G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Captain John S. Wharton, Nineteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, aide-de-camp.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending November 4, 1873: First Lieutenant George McDermott, Fifth Infantry; Captain R. H. Montgomery, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants George F. Chase, Third Cavalry; A. M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry; Major M. A. Reno, Seventh Cavalry; Brigadier-General Samuel Ross, U. S. Army; Captain Ohas. C. Rawns, Seventh Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Henry O. Ward, Sixteenth Infantry; S. R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon A. D. Wilson, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenants J. H. Smallwood, Ninth Infantry; Thomas M. Willey, Sixth Infantry.

Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was November 4 granted Major Elsie H. Ludington, A. I. G.

**Fifth Artillery.**—First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood was October 29 ordered to repair to Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me., on business connected with the public service. On completing the duty assigned him, Lieutenant Wood will return to his proper station—Madison Barracks, New York.

**Fort Columbus.**—The Secretary of War directs that no more interments will be made in the Cemetery at Fort Columbus, but the dead now buried there will not be disturbed, and the Cemetery will be protected and decorated with trees, shrubs and flowers. When soldiers die at that post, their remains will be interred in the Cypress Hill National Cemetery.

**Fourth Artillery.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. Roberts, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial ordered to assemble at Fort Monroe, Va.

**Third Artillery.**—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., October 24. Assistant Surgeon John V. Lauderdale, Medical Department, with the following detail from this regiment: Captain William Sinclair; First Lieutenants Abram G. Verplanck, John B. Eaton; Second Lieutenants Joseph M. Califf, Ira MacNutt, William E. Birkhimer. First Lieutenant James B. Burbank, judge-advocate.

**Fifth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., October 30, with the following detail from this regiment: Major William Hays; Captains Jacob B. Rawles, David H. Kinzie; First Lieutenants John R. Brinkley, George W. Crabb; Second Lieutenants George E. Sage, Edward T. Brown. Second Lieutenant Garland N. Whistler, judge-advocate. Also one with the following detail at Fort Adams, R. I., October 30: Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, Medical Department; Capt. Henry F. Brewerton; First Lieutenants Charles C. McConnell, Henry J. Reilly, Luigi Lomia; Second Lieutenants Alexander L. Morton, William B. Homer. First Lieutenant William B. Beek, R. Q. M., judge-advocate.

**Fort Monroe.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., October 31. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Captains Samuel S. Elder, First Artillery; Samuel N. Benjamin, First Lieutenants John McGillivray, Second Artillery; Selden A. Day, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Charles W. Whipple, Third Artillery; Rollin A. Ives, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant John L. Tiernon, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, October 28, 1873: D. L. Magruder, J. C. McKee, surgeons U. S. Army.

A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, November 4. Detail for the court: Colonels Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery; Robert Allen, Quartermaster's Department; Lieutenant-Colonels Roger Jones, A. I. G.; Anderson D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry; Surgeon Chas. McCormick, Medical Department; Majors Samuel Woods, Charles J. Sprague, Pay Department; Charles H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery. Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery. Major Herbert P. Curtis, judge-advocate.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, A. I. G., will proceed to Winnemucca, Nev., and such other points on the Central Pacific Railroad as it may be found necessary to visit in order to comply with the instructions of the commanding general of this division. On completing the duty upon which he has been ordered he will return to his station.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—As soon as the Modoc prisoners have left for the East, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, will march to Fort Gaston, Cal., and be reported to the assistant adjutant-general, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific. Second Lieutenant Frederick A. Smith was October 29 ordered to join his company, G, on special duty, en route from Fort Klamath, Oregon.

**Medical Officers.**—A. A. Surgeon Henry S. Haskin, U. S. Army, was ordered October 10 to relieve of his duties at Camp McDermitt, Nev., A. A. Surgeon Gregory, who, when relieved will proceed without delay to report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant Calvin D. Cowles

Twenty-third Infantry, and A. A. Surgeon Benjamin G. McPhail, U. S. Army, were ordered October 11 to report to Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, at Fort Yuma, for duty with the part of his command en route to Prescott, A. T., where, on arrival, they will report to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Alcatraz Island.**—A. A. Surgeon David Walker, U. S. Army, was ordered October 17 to report in person for temporary duty at that post during the illness of A. A. Surgeon C. E. Price, U. S. Army.

**Alcatraz Island.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., October 24. Detail for the court: Major William B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry; Captain C. B. Throckmorton, First Lieutenants Walter Howe, Fourth Artillery; James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry; John Simpson, R. Q. M., Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Joseph Garrard, Fourth Artillery; Edwin T. Howard, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant William Everett, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Fourth Artillery.**—Major Joseph Stewart was October 8 appointed to act as inspector on the schooner *Margaret*, the property of the United States, at Sitka, A. T. Major Stewart will report her condition, probable value, with his recommendation as to her disposition, and whether a vessel of a different character or any vessel is required at that station.

**First Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant Frazier A. Boutelle, having relinquished from October 10 the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted him was October 8 ordered to proceed from Fort Vancouver to Fort Lapwai and report for duty.

**The Modocs.**—A despatch from Redding's, Cal., October 23, says: The arrival this afternoon of the remainder of the famous band of Modocs created quite a sensation among the people generally, who came from every quarter expecting to see something grand. But the Modocs, though historical, are anything but attractive. A more filthy and insignificant band of Indians could not well be imagined. "Princess Mary" and the widow of Captain Jack attracted the most attention. They were both arrayed in deep mourning—"tar and ashes"—for the death of their kindred. They all look as though they had lain out all winter under an ash-heap. They left here on the cars at half-past nine o'clock to-night for their new home in Wyoming Territory. Captain Hasbrouck, with twenty men of Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Company G, Twelfth Infantry, will escort them to Cheyenne. Lieutenants Tyler and Anderson, with the remainder of Battery B, will proceed to San Francisco, where they expect to arrive to-morrow evening.

**Medical Officers.**—A. A. Surgeon J. O. Skinner was October 6 ordered to rejoin his station at Fort Vancouver, from Portland, Oregon; A. A. Surgeon T. T. Cabanis will report to the commanding officer, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and accompany it to Camp Gaston, Cal.; Hospital Steward R. A. Farquharson, is assigned to duty at Camp San Juan Island, en route, taking charge of any enlisted men awaiting transportation to Camp San Juan Island.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Brigadier-General George Crook:** Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

General Crook returned to headquarters from a tour of inspection at Camp Verde, and the new military road between that post and Camp Apache, A. T., October 13.

**Registered at headquarters.**—Second Lieutenant T. L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Major Eugene W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, left San Francisco, Cal., on steamer of the 4th instant, with a detachment of 143 recruits for the Fifth Cavalry and Twenty-third Infantry, and is expected to arrive at Fort Yuma about the 15th instant, from which post the recruits will be assigned to their respective companies. Captain O. W. Pollock, Twenty-third Infantry; Lieutenants W. W. Fleming, Twelfth Infantry; George O. Eaton, Hoel S. Bishop, Edward W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry; also, accompany the detachment en route to join their stations.

**VICE-ADMIRAL Sir Robert McClure, R. N.,** the Arctic explorer, died recently in London. He was born in Wexford, Ireland, January 28, 1807, was educated at Eton, and subsequently sent to the military college at Sandhurst, whence he deserted and went to France. He was next placed in the British naval service, served nineteen years on various stations, and in 1836 accompanied Sir George Back on his second expedition to the Arctic regions. In 1848 he accompanied Sir James Ross on his voyage in search of Sir John Franklin, and the year following was made commander. In 1850 he entered on the voyage which secured him lasting fame as the discoverer of the northwest passage. He left Plymouth in command of the *Investigator*, which was provisioned for three years and had a complement of sixty-six men; under orders to pass through Behring's Straits, and thence, if practicable, proceed to the island—an achievement which had not then been accomplished by any vessel. Captain McClure spent nearly four years this time in the Arctic regions, during which he made search for traces of Sir John Franklin, still keeping in view his purpose of reaching the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean by sailing around the seas which form the northern boundary of this continent. After meeting with great perils, and displaying remarkable fortitude, he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, and arrived in England in September, 1854. He was treated with marked distinction on his return, received the reward of \$25,000 offered for his discovery, and subsequently was knighted and made vice-admiral.



# THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The store ship *Supply*, has been heard from at Funchal, Madeira. Her arrival is expected daily at New York.

The *Junata*, is at present lying off the Navy-yard. The *Frodo* and the *Powhatan* still occupy their positions off the Battery.

PAYMASTER L. G. Billings and Assistant Surgeon M. H. Simons, of the *Powhatan*, have been spending a few days this week in Orange County, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT Commander E. C. Morrigan and Lieutenant George W. DeLong, now attached to the U. S. steamer *Junata*, have tendered their services to the Navy Department in the event of any future expedition to the Arctic seas.

A *Herald* special report from Japan, dated at Yokohama, on the 7th of October, says the *Lackawanna* and *Saco* are at Yokohama, and the *Palos*, *Monocacy*, and *Ashuelot* are still at Yokohama (the Japanese naval yard, about twelve miles from Yokohama), repairing.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held in London, England, November 8, Sir Bartle Frere presiding, Captain Markham read an elaborate paper on the discoveries made by the *Polaris* Expedition. Mr. Goschen, First Lord of Admiralty, Lord Houghton, and Sir Henry Rawlinson were present.

It is reported that last week over 400 men were discharged from Philadelphia Navy-yard, and there remain but 500 at work. From present indications there is every reason to believe that at least one-half this number will be dismissed next week and the remainder the week following.

PRIVATE advices, received from Havana, October 30, states that in the terrible storm of the 8th inst. three Spanish gunboats had been wrecked at Guantanamo, one at Sagua la Grande and two at Batabano, all in the island of Cuba. These boats were all built in this city in 1869, and were part of the large "mosquito" fleet used for the purpose of keeping up the blockade of the island and preventing the landing of Cuban liberating expeditions.

THE Buenos Ayres *News* of the 14th of September reports as follows: The U. S. steamer *Ticonderoga*, Captain Badger, has paid a visit to this port, and the United States Minister, General Julius White, took advantage of the occasion to invite the Argentine President and suite and a distinguished party to visit the vessel and inspect its equipments. The visitors were most hospitably entertained, and naval manoeuvres were gone through by the crew. Senor Sarmiento, who appears never so happy as when among his friends from the United States, appeared to be in the height of enjoyment, and the whole party were loud in their acknowledgments of the attentions they had received from their entertainers.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nagasaki, Japan, September 29, sends us the following: The flag-ship *Hartford* and the *Yantic* were at Nagasaki, Japan, September 29, and were to have sailed from that port in a few days—the former for the mouth of the Yang-tse river, the latter on a cruise among the islands in the southern part of the China sea. It was reported that Rear-Admiral Jenkins purposed ascending the Yang-tse river as far as the *Hartford's* draught would allow—to Hangkow if possible, accompanied by the *Iroquois*, returning afterward to Shanghai, thence (after a short stay) to Hong Kong. The *Saco* arrived at this port August 31, from Tien-tsin and sailed September 14, for Yokohama. The *Iroquois* was at Nankin per latest advices. The *Ashuelot*, *Monocacy*, *Palos* and *Idaho*, were at Yokohama, Japan, undergoing repairs. The *Lackawanna* left Nagasaki, August 24, arriving at Vladivostok the 28th, and at Hokkaido, September 3. Her orders direct her to be in Yokohama by the 1st of October. Master W. P. Porter was detached from the *Hartford* and ordered to the *Lackawanna* September 22. Health of fleet generally good. Lieutenant Commander Henry W. Glass reported for duty as executive officer of the *Hartford* August 31.

It is expected that the Colvocoresses life insurance case will be tried at the November Term of the Superior Court for Litchfield County, Conn., which began at Litchfield on November 8. This will be the case if the depositions which are now being taken relative to the Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds are completed in time. A Litchfield correspondent of the *Hartford Post* writes: "On the memorandum which Capt. Colvocoresses left of his securities, and of which it is claimed he was robbed, was the item of \$12,000 of Connecticut Valley Railroad bonds. To show that this memorandum was false, the insurance companies have found all the bonds issued, amounting to \$1,000,000, and are taking depositions to show that he never owned a single bond, by showing the parties owning the whole issue from the time the bonds were put upon the market up to the present time. Such an undertaking must require a great deal of time and labor."

SECRETARY Robeson was in Baltimore on Saturday and was asked by a reporter of the *American* whether there was any truth in a rumor current on the street that the United States Government is about to discharge some 600 employees there. Mr. Robeson said he was not aware of any such purpose, and that he did not believe there was a word of truth in the statement. He said also that the rumor that he had discharged 1,500 persons from the United States Navy-yard at Washington grew out of the fact that when the work of painting a ship was finished some thirty painters, who had been temporarily employed at that work, were discharged. He said that his policy has been, so far as consistent with public interests, to keep all the work going on that he can, and to pay all that is owed for such labor. There might be some complaints, he added, that he is using

the appropriation for his department rapidly, but he believed that the duty of the Government in such a crisis as the present is to give all the aid it can to the material interests of the country.

THE building of the new armor-plated turret-ship *Temeraire* has begun at the Chatham (England) dock-yard. The work of construction, no doubt, will proceed rapidly, as a large quantity of the required material has already been prepared. Her dimensions will be: Length, 285 feet; extreme breadth, 62 feet; depth in hold, 18 feet 10 5-8 inches; displacement in tons, 8,412.

REAR-ADMIRAL G. H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic station, informs the Navy Department that Commander W. B. Cushing, of the *Wyoming*, under date of October 7, reports that he had been at Aspinwall for two weeks, and that the arrival of his vessel had caused much gratification to railroad agents and American residents, on account of the revolution at Panama. The native authorities of Aspinwall, having been called on to furnish a force to protect the railroad, acknowledged their inability to do so, and Commander Cushing held his men in readiness to land in case any attempt was made to injure it. Up to the date of his communication he had not been called upon to act. The moral effect of the ship's presence seems to have been enough. There has been no case of fever on board, and there are only three men on the binnacle list. He reports sending assistance to an English coasting steamer that had been on a reef close to the lighthouse. The vessel was finally got off uninjured.

THE most prominent feature of the administration of General Zeilin, commandant of the Marine Corps, and that which will longest survive him, is the "sea roster." Having experienced in his early official life the gross injustice of being sent to sea out of his turn, and thus made to do the duty of favorites and "couburgers," he established, upon his accession to the command of the corps, a list of the officers in the order of precedence for sea duty, based upon the well known military rule that "The longest off should be first on." This list, popularly known among the officers as "the General's roster," has been rigidly adhered to so far as possible, and all officers who have not had influence enough in other quarters to make "shirking" successful, have gone to sea in regular order. A captain who escaped for eight years was recently "broken out" and sent aboard ship, and another, who has had six successive years of shore duty, will probably go next, as others of the same grade who have been at home a shorter time have made the point that in common justice they should not be sent until their regular turns, next after this officer. The first seven officers for sea on the lists of captain and first lieutenant respectively, are Captains Remy, Forney, Heywood, Fendall, Baker, Dawson, and Collum; and First Lieutenants French, Meade, Young, Robinson, Goodrell, Welles, and Harrington.

A DARING feat was performed on the night of October 11 by a couple of men belonging to the *Benicia*, in an attempt to desert. They left themselves over the side of the *Benicia*, swam to a coal ship some distance off, there reeled on the anchor chains till driven away by those on board, when they swam to the Island of Flaunco and stole a boat, in which they came to Panama. On the following morning they started on foot along the line of the railroad for Aspinwall. The distance swam by the deserters from the *Benicia* to shore must be over a mile. The most remarkable part of the feat is that they should have escaped the innumerable sharks for which that part of the bay is noted. In honor to the memory of the late Admiral Winslow, the *Pensacola* and *Benicia*, at Panama, placed their flags at half-mast on October 17, and at noon fired a salute of thirteen minutes guns. It is said there has been an unusually large amount of sickness on these two vessels. The cases are chiefly intermittent fever, contracted by the men while on shore doing duty during the late political disturbances here. Some fifty men are on the sick lists of the two ships. The *Pensacola* sailed for Talcahuana, Chili, on the 23d inst. A correspondent on board the *Pensacola* writes that the ship while en route to Talcahuana, Chili, expected to touch only at the Island of Juan Fernandez. The *Pensacola's* sick list on the day of sailing numbered forty-two, mostly cases of fever arising from the exposure on shore during the revolutionary troubles. A letter of thanks had been sent by the authorities on shore to Captain Hughes, acknowledging his discretion in the management of affairs on shore. Sailmaker Joseph Wilson was by order of Rear-Admiral Almy, commanding South Pacific Station, detached from the *Pensacola* on the 9th October, and ordered to the *Benicia*, and Sailmaker William Rogers was on the same date detached from the *Benicia* and ordered to the *Pensacola*. Lieutenant John C. Irvine was on October 18 detached from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Onward* storeship at Callao, Peru. The *Pensacola* is ordered to be at San Francisco on the 1st of July next to have new boilers put in.

THE *Shenandoah* completed the repairs of her machinery and left Barcelona, Spain, at noon on the 27th of September, for Alicante, at which place it was supposed she would arrive in time to witness the bombardment, which was commenced on the 28th of September. The English Government had directed the immediate surrender of the *Victoria* and *Almansar* to the Madrid Government, and has given orders for a more strictly neutral action in regard to parties engaged in hostile operations in Spain. Vice-Admiral Yelverton, R. N., had withdrawn with the vessels under his command from interfering against the operations of the Carlists. The *Wachusett*, Commander Fillebrown, arrived at Santander, Spain, on the 18th of September, eleven days passage from Cadiz, under sail. She experienced very heavy seas in the Bay of Biscay, which caused the ship to work considerably, and necessitated some little caulking to the deck. Commander Fillebrown reports that on communicating with the United States consul at Santander, he found the political situation of the locality perfectly tranquil. No one seemed to think that the Carlists had any chance of success, and therefore little attention was paid to their movements. Business was carried on as

usual, though at Bilbao, which is about twenty-five miles distant, all business was suspended, and merchants and others, with their families, had removed to Santander and neighboring places, whilst all the merchant vessels had been ordered away, as the Carlists held all the prominent places on the river, and prevented the vessels from going up to the city. There were no American vessels at Santander and no American property that required protection. American vessels rarely entering the port. The *Wachusett* is the second American vessel of war that ever entered the port of Santander, the *San Jacinto* having touched there in 1855 or '56 to land Mr. Pierre Soule, American minister to Madrid, at the time his passage through France was interdicted. There were no Americans at Bilbao, neither any American property, and it being perfectly impracticable for the *Wachusett* to enter that port, owing to the lack of water on the bar, and it being exceedingly dangerous to anchor in the bay at the mouth of the river on account of the continuous heavy seas rolling in, and the prevalent south winds, Commander Fillebrown had determined not to go to that port, but would touch for a day at Santana, and from thence proceed to Ferrol, which place he expected to reach on the 2d ultimo.

UPWARD of forty men are employed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Washington Navy-yard for the purpose of placing on the eastern ship-house a new roof, side flooring, and other repairs. A new railroad track for small truck-cars is to be constructed between all the main buildings of the yard, together with a turn-table. In the west ship-house, where the foundation for the keel of the new vessel to be built is now being constructed, a new floor is to be laid. All of this work will be under the direct charge of Mr. William Mead, foreman of machinists in the Department of Yards and Docks, and not under the foreman of joiners, as has been the case heretofore with the repairs in the wood-work mentioned above. Chief of Bureau, Commodore Rodgers, together with Emil Frederick, the draughtsman of the Navy Department, visited the yard again on October 31, and continued their tour of inspection in company with the commandant. From all indications a brisk season at the yard is anticipated, notwithstanding the expected hard times during the winter. An effort will be made by those in authority in the district to have the appropriations for the present fiscal year increased, in order to prevent the discharge of workmen in consequence of the near exhaustion of the amounts already appropriated.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

OCTOBER 29.—Master E. J. Arthur, to the Hydrographic Office. Midshipman A. B. Millman, to Annapolis, Md., for examination preliminary to promotion.  
OCTOBER 30.—Commander H. L. Howison, to special duty at Washington Navy-yard in connection with the preparation of the *Shawmut* for service.  
Paymaster Joseph Foster, to special duty in charge of the stores, etc., of the *Shawmut*, at the Navy-yard, Washington.  
Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, as inspector of machinery at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
Chief Engineer J. McEwell, to superintend the construction of the machinery for a sloop-of-war now being built at Chester, Pa., in addition to present duties.  
Chief Engineer John H. Long, to superintend the construction of machinery for a sloop-of-war, at the Morgan Iron Works at New York, in addition to present duties.  
Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, to the *Benicia*, per steamer of 20th November.  
OCTOBER 31.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. R. Wheeler, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.  
NOVEMBER 3.—Second Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

#### DETACHED.

OCTOBER 29.—Second Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Fitch has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Shenandoah*, European Station, on the 18th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
Acting Assistant Surgeon John F. Wells, from the receiving ship *Independence*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and resignation accepted, to take effect on the 1st January next.  
OCTOBER 30.—Assistant Paymaster Robert Dickey, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.  
Chief Engineer T. J. Jones, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.  
First Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the *Kansas*.  
First Assistant Engineer J. P. Kelly, from the *Kansas*, and placed on waiting orders.  
OCTOBER 31.—Midshipman A. A. Michelson, from the *Monongahela*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon A. M. Moore has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Saco*, Asiatic Station, on the 7th of September, and has been placed on waiting orders.  
NOVEMBER 1.—Lieutenant Isaac I. Yates, from the *Narragansett* on the 20th September last, and placed on waiting orders from the 21st ult.  
Midshipmen Frank Ellery, F. L. Ladow, and H. C. Ny4, from the *Richmond*, and ordered to examination.  
Midshipman Geo. W. Menzies, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to examination.  
Midshipman J. J. Hunker, from the *Junata*, and ordered to examination.  
NOVEMBER 3.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. N. Bestmont, from the *Kansas*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Surgeon S. A. Brown, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the *Kansas*.  
NOVEMBER 4.—Mates C. H. Cleveland, C. A. Young, J. M. Creighton, and J. A. M. Wilmut, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.  
Mate L. B. Gallagher, from the *Triana*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.  
Second Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Saugus* on the 26th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

#### RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 29.—Cadet Midshipman E. H. Gaffney, and Cadet Engineers John M. White and B. F. Kelly.  
NOVEMBER 3.—Lieutenant Nicholas L. Roosevelt, to take effect February 1, 1874.  
NOVEMBER 4.—Cadet Midshipman E. D. Leach.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

NOVEMBER 4.—To Passed Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Alley, for one year, with permission to leave the United States.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending November 1, 1873:  
John Lynn, landman, October 17, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.  
Thomas F. Smith, landman, October 26, U. S. steamer *Junata*.  
Samuel Silk, beneficiary, October 26, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.



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## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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### THE BRIGHTER SIDE.

THE theme of the discomforts of Army officers, and especially married Army officers, has, as all our readers know, been a favorite one with the JOURNAL's correspondents. It has occupied the humorous and satirical pens of "Regular," "Patrick Costigan" and has received graver, though perhaps less effective treatment, from scores of other writers, some argumentative, some querulous, some suggestive, and some critical and dissatisfied. In fact, the woes of the soldier have been the burden of the songs of camp and garrison since the Army was established. Of the perils of the profession of arms we hear no word of complaint—these are its expected and even welcome incidents, dignifying it by the call to self-sacrifice and vicarious suffering above all other professions save only the sacred one; but of the petty trials of peaceful garrisons, the close economies exacted, narrow quarters, tardy or insufficient pay, the red-tape of bureaus, slow promotion, the sudden uprooting and transfer to distant stations—of such and other like grievances of Army life these sympathetic columns have often contained the recital. We have given them the more welcome because we have known that there is comfort to the aggrieved in the mere telling of his sorrows, and if those in authority will not listen and the average civilian fails to understand or appreciate them, yet they who read this paper, touched by like troubles, will not only read, but also both understand and appreciate and gain comfort for themselves in the thought of a community of woes; for, as every body knows, no one likes to suffer alone, but finds a not contemptible consolation in the consciousness that his experience is also that of others; that if his purse is scantily filled, so likewise is that of many another living under similar conditions. The Army "growl," in fact, is an escape valve, the importance of which in preserving its equilibrium every one who knows the Army or human nature at all must fully appreciate. And heaven knows there is need enough of it.

The Navy, too, has its peculiar troubles, its feuds, discontent, neglect, overhauls of rightful claims, tardy promotions, unwelcome orders, insufficient pay and disappointed hopes discussed in every ward-room, and if this murmur of discontent sometimes finds vent in written communications, the Department and its bureaus need not on that account despair of discipline; on the contrary, the mere utterance is often half the cure.

But now that we have glanced at some of the ills of the Army and Navy officer, let us cast about, in more cheerful mood, to find what are his advantages; and no better time could be found for such a quest than the present, when civil life is harassed by the perils and uncertainties of a great business disturbance which has already shrivelled up thousands of fortunes, and now threatens to extend its baleful influence until many more thousands are fairly brought to ruin. Securities in which business men put their highest confidence have either proved worthless or else have so declined in value that great fortunes have shrunk a half within a month. A business season which opened auspiciously is blighted before it is half over. Though Europe demands our products as never before and the balance of trade is once more in our favor, yet

by reason of the complications of the money market, the whole country is suffering under the evils of a business prostration perhaps without parallel in our commercial history. To our mind the situation is worse by far than it was in 1857, though with this grand advantage, that though the strongest banking and commercial houses have succumbed in the stress, yet the present disastrous condition is due to a natural and healthy shrinkage of values which will bring the business of the country down to a sounder basis upon which it will ultimately build more enduringly. But it is not our province to discuss finance. We leave that to the swarm of disagreeing commercial doctors whose wise diagnoses and sovereign remedies may be found in one's every morning's newspaper. This, however, we all know, that there is everywhere suspicion, doubt, distress, and anxiety among business men; that thousands of working-men are thrown out of employment at the very opening of an inclement season; and that we have every reason to look forward to a winter of unusual hardship for a large share of the people.

Meantime the Army and Navy officer may pursue the even tenor of his way, his mind equal amid all the turmoil of stocks and bonds; his confidence firm in the solvency of Uncle Sam; his sleep undisturbed by the peril of business failure and perhaps consequent social decline, if not actual pecuniary distress; his place secure, his income, though not great, yet sure, and with economy sufficient, his place in society defined and honorable and in peril only from his own voluntary acts; his duty clearly marked out and his profession one which has always commanded the esteem of even the most selfish and sordid. Surely here are substantial advantages incident to his condition the contemplation of which may well vary the monotony of the discontent of even the most incorrigible grumbler of the mess table, and make brighter the face of even the most cheerful endurer of the hardships and annoyances of Army or Navy life.

It is well that in a country and period of such fierce competition in the race for money, there should be some professions, willingly embraced and universally honored, which stand aloof from that contest, and whose goal is honor and not gold. These professions—high up among which we place those in whose name it is our privilege to speak—we hold to contain in them the salt which savors our society. We do not deery the active workers in the field of business and commerce, or underrate their value and achievements in human progress, but we must hold up to higher admiration those who work for an end that is more removed from self interest, and contend that nobler human virtues are cultivated in the pursuit of an idea, the development of a thought, the application of a principle, the following of a duty, the service of one's fellows than in bargaining and bartering, however necessary these last may be in the ordering of society.

That all the officers of the professions we represent come up to the standard we have hinted at, we do not pretend to say; indeed, we fear that a very considerable share of them do not even approach it; but those who give tone and character to the services, and win the highest esteem of their comrades, whether they win high rank or not, are those who do approach that standard, and therefore we must take them as the true representatives. It is the best men of the Army and Navy, in character, influence, ability, achievement and professional qualification who command the best opinions of their associates.

Let the officer, therefore, whether on sea or land, take comfort to himself that though he is not gathering fortune, he may yet deserve honor; that though he is not living in luxury, he is yet not in peril of falling into absolute want and penury, and though not always exactly where and as he would be, he is yet serving in an honorable profession of which he may well be proud because of its use to his country.

THE recent trials at the naval experimental battery, to which we referred in our last issue, have established beyond all question the endurance and reliability of the Gatling gun, and have proved it to be a perfect arm when supplied with a perfect cartridge. The experiments at Annapolis, made under the auspices of the Ordnance Bureau Navy Department, were more particularly intended to test the recently adopted service cartridges, made by the



United States Cartridge Company. The peculiarities of these cartridges consist in the character of the shell—a solid head without re-enforce—in the powder, which experiment has shown to be, both in granulation and specific gravity, best adapted to the weight of charge and ball, and lastly in the fulminate, which in those tested was in sensitiveness especially suited to the force of blow developed by the Gatling lock. The usual tests for penetration, fouling, accuracy, and initial velocity, showed these cartridges to be fully up to the standard, while in point of reliability and certainty of effective action the results are thought to be unprecedented. Out 100,000 rounds tested, but forty-six cartridges failed to act effectively. Of these, five were found to possess defects which should have caused their rejection at factory inspection (three were noticed by the gun's crew in handling), leaving but forty-one miss-fires, many of which would undoubtedly have been discharged on second trial, as was the case with the only two subjected to it, had it not been deemed advisable to discover, by a careful inspection, the cause of failure.

Examination of a number of cartridges thus reserved pointed to the coarseness of the glass in the fulminate as the source of difficulty, a defect easily guarded against. The resistance of the shells proved to be strikingly good, but eighty-five showing rupture of the metal, the splits occurring in the cylindrical part, and in no case reaching the head, permitting the escape of gas or preventing extraction.

With such cartridges the mechanism of the gun was evidently fairly tested, and its behavior throughout the trials awards it an equal share of the triumph achieved. The piece, supplied with ten drums, each holding 400 rounds, although fired rapidly, was manipulated with only a moderate degree of skill, the gun's crew being new to the work; notwithstanding which, the entire experiment passed off with no delays due to the gun which were not susceptible of correction in an improved model (which has already been made), or of prevention in the piece under trial with experience in handling, except two failures of the extractor to clear the shell, and the breaking of an extractor between the 98 and 99 thousandth rounds. When it is remembered the practice was conducted in some instances at the rate of forty-eight seconds to a drum, the average being about one minute twelve seconds, and that 64,000 rounds were fired in less than six hours, without washing out, it will be conceded that no gun will ever be so severely tested in service; yet a careful examination, after the experiment, shows the piece to be in no way injured, except in the lock already mentioned. The precautions taken to prevent heating were simple, efficient, and under almost all circumstances of active service thoroughly practicable. The target made after 64,000 rounds without washing out, was a fair one for a clean gun, the barrels not being at all leaded. It was found to be a matter of easy accomplishment to reduce leading—which under normal conditions of practice was serious—below the point of injurious effect on accuracy, by either keeping the barrels cool, or by using external lubricant on the cartridges.

A DESPATCH from Havana November 5 announces that the steamer *Virginus* was captured, with all on board, by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado*, near Jamaica, on October 31. She had 170 passengers and crew, who, with the vessel and cargo, have been carried to Santiago de Cuba. The *Tornado*, which had been searching for the *Virginus* since her attempted landing on the south coast of the island, came in sight of her at half-past two P. M. October 31, and immediately gave chase. The *Virginus* put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find a refuge in British waters. In her flight she threw overboard several horses and used a portion of her cargo for fuel. The *Tornado* caught up with her at ten P. M., near the Jamaica coast, and she surrendered with all on board. Among the prisoners captured are the well known Cuban chief BEMBETTA, who was reported killed a few days ago, a brother of CESPEDAS, a son of QUESADA, Senor JESUS DEL SOL, and other important personages. The prisoners have all been brought before a competent tribunal at Santiago, and are being tried as pirates. There was great rejoicing in Havana over the news.

The streets and houses were decorated with the national colors, and subscriptions are being raised for a testimonial to the officers and crew of the *Tornado*. We wish no ill to the *Virginus*; but, if her capture has in no way involved us, we shall be relieved from the perplexing problem of knowing just how to deal with a vessel which was not quite American, and not clearly foreign, as to its right to protection.

THE telegraph announces the death, at Washington, on the morning of November 5, of RICHARD DELAFIELD, brigadier-general on the retired list, and brevet major-general U. S. A., an officer of engineers, whose long and distinguished services and whose high personal character have made him universally known and respected. For two separate periods, extending in all through nearly twelve years, Gen. DELAFIELD held the position of superintendent of the Military Academy, and in April, 1864, he was appointed brigadier-general and Chief of Engineers, presiding over the corps until his retirement, in August, 1866, under the longevity law. He was also a member of the military commission to the theatre of the Crimean war in October, 1855-56, and during our war of the Rebellion, as well as during a career in the Army, dating back to near the close of the war of 1812, won distinguished honors for himself, and gave increased reputation to the corps with which his military life was identified. At another time we hope to be able to give a more adequate notice of his character and services.

WE have received numerous inquiries as to the prospect of obtaining a commission in the army of Egypt. In reply we refer to the notice which appears in our advertising columns inviting applications for the positions of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major in the Staff and in the Engineer Corps of the Khedive's army. The advertiser, Mr. MERCHANT, a son of General MERCHANT, is a gentleman well known to many army officers.

The partiality of the Khedive for American officers, as well as the high personal character and professional reputation of General STONE, his chief of the General Staff, makes the Egyptian army especially attractive to Americans, and we hope these vacancies will be speedily filled by gentlemen who will do credit to themselves and to their countrymen.

We are glad to learn that General STONE has received recently (in September last), the well deserved promotion to the rank of "Ferik Pacha," the highest military grade in the Egyptian service outside the royal family. Ferik Pacha STONE has many warm friends in our service who will hear with pleasure of the honors he is winning abroad.

A LETTER from Germany informs us that a succession of historical *rapports* will be shortly published on the sieges of French fortresses, written by Prussian Engineer officers. These *rapports* will be published by order of the General Inspection of Engineers and Fortresses at Berlin. The first series will contain: 1. History of the siege of Strasbourg, 1870, by REINHOLD WAGNER, engineer captain. 2. History of the siege of Paris, 1870-'71, by EDWARD HEYDE and ADOLPH FROESE, engineer captains. 3. History of the bombardment of Schlettstadt and New Breisach, by PAUL WOLFF, engineer captain. The publication will take place in parts. The first number is to contain the history of the siege of Strasbourg in three or four volumes, followed by the history of the siege of Paris in five or six volumes, and at last the history of the bombardment of Schlettstadt and New Breisach. All these works will be accompanied by splendid maps and plans.

We hear that the publishers of the "Jahrbuch für die Deutsche Armee und Marine," Messrs. F. SCHNEIDER & Co., at Berlin, will offer for sale the first volume of the History of Strasbourg in November; the other parts following as completed. These most important works, which are taken from official sources, and published with approbation of the German General Staff, will possess an unusual interest.

We must tender an apology to our correspondent "DE ROHAN," *et* DAHLOREN, for having unwittingly transformed him from an American into an Englishman—an English admiral at that. This country and not England is entitled to such credit as belongs to his views on the subject of torpedoes which

appeared in the JOURNAL last week, and of which we, temporarily misled by an erroneous address, have unjustly deprived it.

PREVIOUS to the departure of the Yellowstone Expedition in June last, Messrs. Remington & Sons received a letter from General Custer, asking for samples of their arms, to be used for the expedition. In sending the samples asked for, a request was made that the General would render a report as to the results of his experience with them. In response to this request he has transmitted the following letter, which has, with his permission, been sent to us for publication:

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.,  
October 5, 1873.

Messrs. Remington & Sons.

DEAR SIRS: Last spring I ordered from your firm a sporting rifle, calibre .57. I received the rifle a short time prior to the departure of the Yellowstone Expedition. The Expedition left Fort Rice the 20th of June, 1873, and returned to Fort Abraham Lincoln September 21, 1873. During this period of three months I carried the rifle referred to, on every occasion, and the following list exhibits but a portion of the game killed by me: Antelope, 41; buffalo, 4; elk, 4; blacktail deer, 4; American deer, 5; white wolf, 2; goat, prairie chickens, and other American game in large numbers.

The number of animals killed is not so remarkable as the distance at which the shots were executed. The average distance at which the forty-one antelope were brought down exceeded 250 yards by actual measurement. I rarely obtained a shot at an antelope under 150 yards, while the range extended from that distance up to 850 yards.

With the Expedition were professional hunters, employed by the Government to obtain game for the troops. Many of the officers and men also were excellent shots, and I participated extensively in hunting along the line of march. I was the only person who used one of your rifles, while, as may properly be stated, there were put against it breech-loading rifles of almost every description, including many of the Springfield breech-loaders altered to sporting rifles. With your rifle I killed for me game that no other single party, professional or amateur, while the shots made with your rifle were at longer range and more difficult shots than were those made by any other rifles in the command. I am more than ever impressed with the many superior qualities possessed by the system of arms manufactured by your firm, and I believe I am safe in asserting that to a great extent this opinion is largely shared in by the members of the Yellowstone Expedition who had opportunities to make a practical test of the question. I am truly yours,  
G. A. CUSTER, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

We have been somewhat embarrassed in giving expression to our own opinion of the Remington gun, by the fact that it is apparent to every one that the Messrs. Remington have long had the good sense to make a liberal use of the advertising columns of the JOURNAL. We cannot refuse, however, to allow the gun to speak for itself, as it has done, in the hands of General Custer, and is continually doing at Creedmoor. Nor can we undertake to say that there might not be a better gun, but only that, so far as our observation goes, it will be hard to find one that has, as a military and sporting arm, averaged so well in practice.

A DESPATCH from St. Louis, Oct. 26, 1873, announces that at a meeting of the board of directors of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, October 25, the report on the condition of the affairs of that company up to October 1, which has just been prepared by Edwin W. Bryant, actuary of the Life Association of America; Emory McClintock, actuary of the Northwestern Life, of Milwaukee, and J. H. Kellogg, actuary of the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois, was presented and adopted. This report gives the total assets of the company at \$5,948,989; total liabilities and reserves, at four and a-half per cent., \$6,380,279. Excess of liabilities on this basis, \$411,290. There is, however, an excess of assets over the liabilities, and a six per cent reserve of \$741,753, and as the company is allowed to do business in some States on the six per cent. reserve, it is claimed and asserted by the board that the company is perfectly solvent. An address by the board taking this ground has been issued and will be sent to all the policy holders.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us the following story apropos of the execution of Captain Jack: Chaplain Heckenburgh, who arrived at Klamath just in time to administer the last sacrament to Jack, according to the rites of the Presbyterian belief, is reported to have said to Jack, in order to administer to him the greatest consolation in his power, that he was going to the happy hunting grounds, where no white man would ever trouble him any more! "Well, then," says Jack, "as you seem to be so well acquainted there, perhaps you will change places with me. I will give you ten ponies to take my place."

GENERAL JOUVELLAR, the new Captain General, arrived from Spain at Havana, November 4, 1873, and landed at noon amid salutes from the fortifications and men-of-war in the harbor. He was escorted to the Palace by a military procession made up of one company from each battalion of the volunteers. A grand review of the militia was subsequently held by the Captain General.

THE Spanish steamship *Murillo*, which was seized at Dover for running into and sinking the British emigrant ship *Northfleet* when about to leave for Australia, and recklessly sacrificing several hundred lives, has been condemned, and sold November 5.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: There have been numerous applications for the appointment of commissary sergeant, and several of these from the enlisted men of colored regiments. Many appointments have been made from the different white regiments, but none appear to have been made from the colored regiments. Now the question is, Why not? Has not the colored soldier proved himself worthy of any honorable position that might be conferred upon him? And would not such promotion not only encourage those now in the Army, but induce the more intelligent colored citizens to enlist in the service of the United States? A SOLDIER.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, Oct. 15, 1873.

## A HINT TO THE SURGEONS.

Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra.—*Oceero in Cutilinam.*  
To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: In spite of repeated protests, the practice of mixing syphilitic and other patients in one hospital ward is still prevailing in a great many of our post hospitals, even where ample accommodations exist for separation and isolation. We could enumerate a number of cases where such practice had the most deleterious consequences, but from reasons of delicacy abstain from doing so. The evil effects of such a promiscuous hospital arrangement are self-evident and do not need to be discussed, having been already (two years ago) a subject of an article in your journal.

Complaints of enlisted men to the commanding officers in regard to this matter are not very likely to meet with the wished-for success, as line officers generally do not like to interfere in medical affairs. If medical directors were authorized or ordered to inspect quarterly the post hospitals of their department, they would probably see the justice of our complaint and give the necessary sanitary orders. Therefore let us have periodical hospital inspections. HIRAN ABIEFF.

## A PLEA FOR THE MATES.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Will you allow me to call attention to a class of officers in the Navy who are sadly neglected, viz., the mates. True we are the lowest officers in the service, and almost the least in number; but, I think it will be safe to say, we perform as much duty, if not more, than any like number of a higher grade, as we are principally on shore duty, and seldom on waiting orders.

Our pay at sea is \$900 per year, with the addition of a ration, making a total of \$1,008; on shore, \$700; and on leave or waiting orders, \$500 per year. Not being in the line of promotion, should we remain in the service ten or even twenty years, we receive no increase of pay. More than three-fourths of the mates are married, and have families to support on the above-mentioned pay, and nearly all of us have to do it on shore pay, as we are principally stationed at Navy-yards and on receiving ships.

The master-at-arms and ships' yeomen have recently had their pay increased by the President, until these petty officers now receive more pay per month than a mate on shore duty. This certainly seems unfair towards the mates.

All we ask (and unprejudiced minds will surely give us credit for not being extravagant) is that our pay be increased to \$1,050 per year, with the addition of a ration at sea, and \$750 per year on leave or waiting orders, and that we be placed on a similar footing with the other warrant officers of the service. There are less than sixty mates, all told, in the service, and I don't think there is an officer in the service who will not freely admit that they are by no means a useless appendage. PRUDENS FUTURI.

## HUNTSVILLE PRISON.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: With a faint hope that some benefit or change may result, I take the liberty of addressing you, in behalf of the deserters now serving long terms of imprisonment in the State penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas. A recent visit to that truly horrible prison has impressed me with the belief that, were the military authorities to learn the awful punishment dealt out there to our poor defaulting soldiers, a change would follow.

The prison itself is neat and cleanly kept, but a terrible, a mammoth tomb, with tomb-like cells, teeming with a horror that none but an inmate or visitor can experience. There the usual prison gloom is intensified by a chill, weird-like feeling taking possession of the beholder, as if death alone could break the seals that despair had so securely set. There have I seen the lowly, the abject depths, to which man can be pushed without nature yielding to the ceaseless strain; and there the "silent system" imposes its awful hush on the trembling convict; and the "look-step," with its "slow and solemn pace," is performed by the poor, shadowy wretches, their bowed and uncovered heads telling the weary tale of spirits broken. The "stocks" and other prison methods of torture for the subjugation of refractory criminals are here resorted to at the will of a guard or keeper, those gentlemen not at all remarkable for their benevolent or humane appearances; indeed, from the pallid and uniformly woe-worn features of the convicts, one would come to the immediate conclusion that tortures are dealt out generally and indiscriminately, regardless as to "whose turn next."

The greater portion of the military prisoners at Hunts-

ville are sentenced there for desertion, a crime in itself great, but, in many cases, committed under very extenuating circumstances. A man, for instance, may displease a superior in rank, who happens to be a vindictive corporal or an intolerant sergeant. The aggressor is sensitive; he is subject to petty annoyances, detailed for duties which he knows are entirely out of his province, but which a refusal to perform would probably subject him to a court-martial. He chooses the least of the evils, performs the duties assigned him, and thus a bitterness of feeling is created; the poor private soldier is becoming discontented with his lot, and the first seeds of desertion are sown. He is powerless, for he believes in the uselessness of his appeal. He is entirely in the hands of his enemies. Indignity follow indignity, and the hitherto faithful soldier becomes a deserter, perhaps to save himself from a greater crime. I do not state this as a general cause of desertion, but I do most emphatically say that it has added a large share to the number of deserters from the Army of the United States. Let us follow the runaway: He is captured, or delivers himself to the authorities, and is sentenced to two years in Huntsville penitentiary; he is now the associate of the assassin and murderer, whose hands are still gory with the blood of their human victims, and whose countenances proclaim to the chilled and trembling beholder the enormity of their crimes. The poor soldier, who perhaps has served our Union in her darkest moments, shed his best blood for that Union's preservation, and sacrificed all hopes of civil prosperity to assist in saving from ruin the country of his birth or his adoption, is now the fellow of wretches whose deeds have appalled the world, and the very mention of whose names fills many a heart with an unforgetting horror. He is perhaps the subject of an ex-rebel, who happens to be his guard or keeper—a fellow, it may be, who indulges his confederate hate (in the full sweep of the Federal power bestowed upon him) on our devoted but defaulting Union soldier. Surely this alone is awful, but bear with me a little, sir. There is a still greater power invested in a Huntsville guard, namely, that of life and death. One of the rules of the penitentiary is, "that if a convict escape, the guard, who had been charged with the keeping of such convict, shall forfeit all pay due him and be discharged;" but should one of our poor soldier-convicts attempt to escape, and fall from what he scorned at Gettysburg and the Wilderness, namely, a confederate bullet, the guard so killing shall retain his employment and save himself five or ten dollars, as the sum may be. It is a very simple thing to make out a convict attempting to escape, and a very sure vent to a long hoarded hate.

Prisoners serving out their sentences in Huntsville penitentiary are the personal property of two or more gentlemen, whose interest it is to exact from them all the labor that can be had, and, in my thinking, that exactness is carried out to the very letter. But why are deserters sent there, where, to the best of my belief, a two-years' term is a life sentence? Two years in Huntsville! Oh, how many deaths does the poor convict experience day after day, and hour after hour, in that horrible prison, where despair, with harrowing memory, opens out the pages of his past life, holding it ever until death comes kindly and shuts the book! An emaciated frame, in a felon's grave, is the last we see of our poor deserter, and another name is stricken from the prison rolls, to be replaced by another, and still another, whose crimes may have been hurried on by circumstances over which they had no control. J. C. O'R.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, October 6, 1873.

## ARMY LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Can you inform me what has become of the friends of an Army Life Insurance Law? There were two or three plans proposed which seemed better than seeking for such security at the hands of cumbrous and expensive corporations. I say "better" because it was evident they would be safer, simpler, and cheaper than any plan which can be offered by a company whose business has to be extensively advertised and kept running by a perfect army of well-paid employees.

I do not feel competent to suggest exactly what plan is best for us, but in view of the number of officers who have taken out policies in a company whose affairs got so badly mixed up recently that the loss of our payments to it seemed imminent, I am firmly of the opinion that we should not delay doing what can be so easily done, viz.: settling upon some plan that will secure a few thousand dollars to the heirs of every officer dying in the Army and at an expense which his survivors would scarcely feel.

I will frankly admit that I am in favor of a compulsory law for the attainment of this good. If that seems too harsh, let somebody better qualified to propose give us his views. My principal object in writing "these few lines" is to stir up a discussion, with the hope that such discussion will show us the best course to pursue.

NEXT

Two vessels of war have been launched from naval yards in England during the past three months, the first being the composite sloop *Albatross*, of four guns and 594 tons, which was built at Chatham. The other was the handsome frigate *Shah*, formerly the *Blonde*, which was launched from one of the building slips at Portsmouth. She is an iron frigate, cased with wood, and carries twenty-six guns, while her engines, which are very powerful, are of 7,500 horse power, and she is expected to attain a speed of about eighteen knots an hour. She is of the same class as the *Inconstant*, her tonnage being rather less than that of that vessel, but her engine power is greater, besides which several improvements have been carried out in her. In Australia four schooners, the *Beagle*, *Conflict*, *Renard*, and *Sandfly*, intended for the suppression of kidnapping in the Polynesian Islands, have been built in private yards for the government, and now appear on the navy list.

## THE BATTLE OF LEPANTO.

## SECOND ARTICLE.

DON JUAN left Barcelona for Messina, which had been assigned as the rendezvous of the Christian forces, on the 20th of July, 1571, and on the 9th of August put into Naples, where Cardinal Granvelle presented to him the great banner blessed by the Pope, which, as generalissimo of the League, he was to hoist at the masthead of his royal galley. The presentation took place in the chapel of the Franciscan convent of Santa Chiara, amid as brilliant a concourse of knights and nobles as had ever been gathered together. "It was a striking scene," says Prescott, "pregnant with matter for meditation to those who gazed on it. For what could be more striking than the contrast afforded by these two individuals; the one in the morning of life, his eye kindling with hope and generous ambition as he looked into the future, and prepared to tread the path of glory under auspices as bright as ever attended any mortal; the other, drawing near to the evening of his day, looking to the past rather than the future, with pale and thoughtful brow, as of one who after many a toilsome day and sleepless night had achieved the proud eminence for which his companion was panting—and had found it barren."

Sailing from Naples on the 21st of August, Don Juan reached Messina on the 25th, where he found the Papal and Venetian fleets anxiously awaiting him. The former, although it consisted of but eighteen vessels, was in admirable order, and gave promise of good service on the day of battle, but the latter presented a slovenly appearance, indicative of a want of discipline, and greatly disappointed the expectations Don Juan had formed of the armaments of the ancient queen of the Adriatic. His disgust may be gathered from a letter written by him on the 30th of August to Don Garcia de Toledo, former viceroy of Sicily, in which, after speaking of various matters and asking Don Garcia's advice in relation to some of them, he says: "I must add that the Venetians are badly fitted and equipped, and worse than all, there is no order or discipline among them, every captain of a galley doing just what pleases him best; a nice condition of things, truly, when one reflects that it is in their cause we are about to do battle." Finding, in addition to their other defects, that the Venetian vessels were poorly manned, Don Juan incorporated with their crews several battalions of Spanish infantry, a measure which gave great offence to Veniero, the Venetian admiral, and laid the foundation for a serious difficulty that afterward occurred between him and Don Juan, which, but for the intercession of Colonna, the Pope's admiral, might have been productive of evil consequences to the Venetian. By the fifth of September, the various contingents of the powers engaging in this new crusade against the Mussulmans had arrived and taken their places in the divisions to which they were assigned, and Odescalo, the Pope's legate, in the name of His Holiness, conferred upon all the Christian warriors special blessings and dispensations, conceding to them the same favors and indulgences as had been conceded in former times to the defenders of the Holy Sepulchre. Officers, soldiers and sailors now confessed and received absolution, and the great fleet, lightened of its sins, prepared to take its leave. Owing to bad weather, it did not get away from Messina until the sixteenth of the month. Odescalo watched it from one of the balconies of the convent where he was lodging, till the last sail disappeared below the eastern horizon, when he hastened to Rome to give information of its departure to his master, who was anxiously and impatiently awaiting the tidings.

Reaching Corfu on the twenty-sixth of September, the confederates remained there two days, and on the twenty-eighth again put to sea bound to Cephalonia, where they anchored on the first of October. Here news reached them of the fall of Famagusta and of the horrible atrocities committed by Mustafa, and bitter were the imprecations heaped upon the *seraskier's* head by the whole Christian host, but most especially by the Venetians, who made many a solemn vow to avenge their slaughtered countrymen. Before daybreak on the morning of the seventh, Don Juan got under way, and about sunrise, as the van of the allied forces, led by the Genoese Admiral Andrea Doria, was rounding the islands of Curyolares, at the mouth of the Gulf of Lepanto, it suddenly came in sight of the Turkish fleet standing toward it, and signalled its approach to Don Juan, who at once ordered a gun to be fired from his flag-ship, an announcement to the Christians of the proximity of the foe, and of the determination of their youthful admiral to bring him to action.

The sacred banner of the League was now given to the breeze and forthwith confronted by that of the Prophet, waving above the flag-ship of the Bashaw Ali, the Turkish Grand Admiral; and both commanders-in-chief began actively to marshal their forces for the coming engagement.

While this was going on, some of the division commanders, on both sides, endeavored to dissuade their leaders from giving battle. On the part of the Turks it was urged, not unwisely, that the conquest of Cyprus, just completed, should not now be left to the hazard of an hour. "The allies," they argued, "have here assembled the most powerful Christian fleet that has ever been seen on the water of the Mediterranean. If left to themselves they will quarrel and separate, as on former occasions, and may then safely be attacked in detail." But Ali was young and ambitious of fame; and although, it is said, his countenance fell when he beheld the whole extent of the Christian fleet, which he had been led to believe much inferior to his own, yet he masked his fears—if, indeed, he had any—under a forced smile, and cried, with real or affected cheerfulness: "O commanders of the Faithful, this night we shall either have conquered the unbelievers, or be supping with the *hours* in Paradise! To God we belong, to God we must return"—what matters it?"

On the other hand Don Juan, who had the good sense to see that it was no longer possible for either party to avoid an engagement, addressed his would-be advisers in a few pithy sentences: "Repair to your vessels, gentle-



men," said he, "and encourage all under you to fight courageously. The enemy is in our front and a narrow sea behind. We have, therefore, neither the time nor the place," now, for further deliberation. Then, observing that the upper parts of the beaks of his galleys, which projected far above and beyond their prows and served for ornament rather than for use, interfered with the full sweep of his artillery, he directed that they should be sawed off, and at the same time, ordered the trumpets of the whole fleet to sound the call to quarters.

In truth, God willed that this fearful battle should be fought; and each chief was impelled to it not less mysteriously it would appear—for each was led to seek for the other by false reports of his adversary's strength and condition—than was Alaric, to the capture and sack of Rome by that weird voice which, he averred, ever whispered in his ear: "Go and destroy the capital of the Cæsars!"

The forces of the combatants are so variously given that it is difficult to form a correct estimate of them. The Turks seem to have had about two hundred and seventy vessels, the Christians some thirty less; but this disparity of numbers, the latter more than made up by the greater size of six of their ships, called *gallasses*, which not only carried guns on their poops and fore-castles, as did the galleys, but also in broadside. This rendered them extremely formidable, and they no doubt contributed mainly to the defeat of the Turks, a fact which the majority of Spanish historians, in their too evident desire to exalt national and individual prowess, have studiously ignored.

In *personnel*, the Turks were numerically the superiors, their force being nowhere stated at less than one hundred thousand men, while that of the Christians was but little over eighty thousand. But it was a great element of weakness with the former that their vessels were impelled by Christian captives chained to the oar, enfeebled by scant diet and not only dispirited but doubtless made sullen and refractory by blows and other abuse; and although Ali, with the generosity natural to him—for even his enemies speak of him as a man of humane disposition and of true greatness of soul—promised them their liberty if he should prove to be the victor in the fight, thus "inspiring them with a momentary enthusiasm for his cause," yet it would have been strange if sundry misgivings had not possessed him as his eye glanced upon the opposing galleys, rowed chiefly, as he well knew, by men in the vigor of health and manhood, who had been taught from their infancy to abhor all the various followers of the Prophet who were here gathered together under the blood-stained flag of Stamboul. And to some ill-defined foreboding of evil may surely be ascribed the shade of sadness which is said to have rested on his face during the whole time that he was resolutely preparing for action, even while he smiled.

#### THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(Correspondence of the Nation.)

PARIS, October 10, 1873.

AT twelve a door was opened and an officer announced "the Court." One after another of the judges entered in full uniform, with their hats on their heads, the Duc d'Aumale last of all, looking very grave and solemn. They sat down, uncovered themselves, and then the President bade a major of gendarmerie, "Let the Marshal come in." It was a painful moment. The Marshal lives in another wing of the palace, which is not seen from the court where all the visitors to Trianon must arrive. This wing is connected with the central palace, and runs far out into the gardens. From the rooms where he is a prisoner to the hall where the council sits there is quite a long distance. After a painful suspense, we saw suddenly the Marshal appear, followed by the major of gendarmerie. He wore the dress he had at Metz during the campaign, his great *cordon* of the Legion of Honor, and the common military medal which is given to privates; no other decoration. He looked fat; pale, very yellow—his hands swollen; his long confinement, which has now lasted more than a year, seems to me to have affected his health. He fences a short time every morning, as he cannot take any other exercise. The Duke had to ask him the ordinary questions, as to his name, age, profession, domicile. These commonplace interrogatories and their answers had assumed under the circumstances a sort of tragic character. The Duke put the questions with a courteous dignity; the Marshal answered with a painful brevity. Then he sat down, and remained motionless during more than three hours. He felt that every eye was on him. He only gave a rapid glance at the audience, but he could study at leisure the face of General Pourcet, the prosecutor, who sits opposite to him; of the *greffiers* (the military clerks who have to read all the documents handed to them by the President), and of the judges sitting around a circular table. He never spoke once to his advocate, M. Lachaud, who sits by him in his black gown, assisted by his own son, who belongs also to the Paris bar.

Inspired by a generous feeling, the President ordered the clerk to read before any other document the *etat de services* of Marshal Bazaine. Every man in the French army, from the private to the general, has a record kept of his services. This record merely mentions the date of the promotions, the number of campaigns, the wounds received, and so on. Judged merely from a military point of view, the record of Marshal Bazaine is surely a fine one. Out of thirty-six years of service, he has actually during thirty-two years been campaigning—in Africa, in Spain, in the Crimea, in Italy, in Mexico. He enlisted at the age of eighteen as a private, and he has been one of the few for whom the famous proverb has proved true, "Every French soldier has in his knapsack the baton of a marshal." He was born at Versailles, and, strangely enough, it is at Versailles that his long and sometimes glorious career has come to an end. His hand, which he kept constantly under his chin, moved nervously at times when the dates of his promotions were mentioned, or the dates of the days on which he had received wounds on the battle-field.

On one of his epaulettes, which he wore at Metz, is still to be seen the mark of a German ball. Then the clerk began to read the report of the Commission of Enquiry, which had to examine into the causes and the circumstances of the capitulations of Strasbourg, Toul, Metz, etc. This report was made by Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers an old soldier of Leipzig. It is very severe, and it obliged the Government to bring Marshal Bazaine before a council of war. The third document which was read was the report of General Riviere, which forms the indictment against the Marshal. This report is a great work in itself. It covers nine hundred manuscript pages, and will form a volume when printed. General Riviere is an officer of engineers, of great capacity. He was chosen by M. Thiers as the reporter, and did his best to avoid such a heavy task. M. Thiers was very anxious that the Bazaine trial should be almost indefinitely adjourned, and even hoped that it would really never take place. He believed that Riviere, who has the manners of a very cautious and timid man, would conduct the affair under his own inspiration; but General Riviere combines the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo*. He warned M. Thiers that if the task of inquiring into the conduct of Marshal Bazaine was entrusted to him, no considerations of a political, military or personal character would stop him. And nothing has stopped him. His report is the most terrible indictment that could be imagined. It has taken everybody by surprise. It is so long now since the capitulation of Metz took place that many thought that the trial of Bazaine would be almost an empty formality; but now every paper publishes the report day after day, as fast as it can be read by the clerk, and each day adds more weight to the accusation.

On the first day a very short part of the report could be read, as the counsel had to go through the ceremony of making the call of all the witnesses. The scene of their *defile* before the court was very impressive, and must have been very painful to the accused. Here were many men whom he had not seen since he led them in captivity to Germany. First of all appeared Marshal Canrobert, in his worn-out uniform, and with his long flowing hair. He alone of all the Marshals comes off triumphantly at the hands of General Riviere. "His conduct on the battle of the 16th of September, one of the three great battles which determined the fate of Metz, was heroic," says the report. During the whole day, Canrobert was left to struggle with one corps d'armes, already weakened by the battle of the 14th, and with eighty-six guns, against three German corps and two hundred and ninety guns. He was at the right of the French army, and every hour he sent pressing despatches to Bazaine, in order to get reinforcements. But Bazaine, on that fatal day, seemed to be preoccupied only with his left, as he feared that the German army would slip between his left and Metz, and thus cut him off from the fortress where he was determined to remain, waiting for the issue of the campaign. Canrobert kept his ground till night came, against overwhelming numbers. He saw at a distance the Imperial Guard and its reserve artillery, which was never brought into action. The glorious veteran bowed very proudly when he was called before the court to say "Present." How different, how painfully uneasy was the attitude of those who followed him—of Marshal Lebouf, once so handsome and young-looking, now looking like an old man; of Frossard, who lost the battle of Spicheren, partly by his own fault, and partly because Bazaine did not help him. What must Colonel Stoffel have felt when he appeared? Everybody knows now that the report proves him to have suppressed a telegram addressed by Bazaine to Marshal MacMahon, which would perhaps have stopped the army of Châlons on its fatal march to Sedan. What, too, Major Magnan, the son of Magnan, one of the generals of the *coup d'etat* of December, who was sent by Bazaine on a mission to the Emperor after Napoleon left Metz, and who is shown by the report to have acted in a most mysterious and extraordinary manner—and many others whom the report unsparingly denounces as the docile and weak instruments of Marshal Bazaine's designs?

The Marshal looked well at the witnesses. There was probably not one whose name or face did not recall to him visibly some incident of the siege. These men were his real judges. On their testimony hangs his fate. And what fate? The judges have no choice; the questions which will be put to them by the President are determined by the military code. Has the Marshal or has he not signed a capitulation in the open field? Had this capitulation had for its consequence the disarmament of an army? Was it signed before he had done all that honor and duty required? If five judges out of seven answer these three questions unfavorably, the Marshal by the terms of the military law, will be condemned to be shot. If they answer unfavorably to the first two and favorably to the third, his life will be safe, but he will lose all his dignities in the army and in the Legion of Honor. The second and third questions can be put together or put separately, but the first, which is a question of mere fact, must be put separately. You may easily judge what the perplexities of the tribunal will be, since the military code shuts them up, as it were, on the narrowest ground.

THE *Naval and Military Gazette* informs us that high scientific and professional authorities have placed before the British government their views upon the subject of Arctic research, in detail, with the request that a properly equipped vessel be despatched next spring, with instructions to push up Smith's Sound from Baffin's Bay in the track of the *Polaris*. Apropos of this, *Broad Arrow* expresses the hope that the British Government will not allow itself to be beaten by an American newspaper proprietor—the enterprising Mr. Bennett of the *New York Herald*. "There is really some cause to anticipate," it says, "that we shall ere long hear the Yankee boasting that the discoverer of Livingstone has nailed the Star-spangled Banner to the North Pole; for it seems that since the recent return to Dundee in a whaler of the remainder

of the crew of the American exploring ship *Polaris* the agents of Mr. Bennett have been there in business style soliciting from the proprietors of the numerous Tay whaling steamers estimates of the expense of an expedition to the North Pole. It is to be hoped that our government will not altogether abandon to foreign enterprise a field of discovery which was formerly recognised as one of the best practical training schools for officers of the royal navy; for, irrespective of the gain to science accruing from such expeditions—which, as Mr. Markham ably shows in an article in the current number of the *Contemporary Review*, is much greater and of a more practical kind than is usually supposed—this training of both officers and men is in itself no small matter. In the icy regions of the far North an impulse is given to astronomical and meteorological study; there is frequent practice in the skilful and delicate handling of the ship to avoid ice; boat organization must be maintained in a state of thorough efficiency, and is often called into play; while the amount of idle time in winter stimulates in many ways the acquisition of professional knowledge, the exercise of mechanical ingenuity, or the study of some useful accomplishment. Then, there is no better school for discipline, temperance, fortitude, and patient endurance than a naval expedition to the Arctic regions, and we shall accordingly hail with satisfaction the announcement that one is about to be organized."

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren contributes to the *Washington Sunday Herald* a notice of a memorial volume recently published by the children of the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior, and afterwards Secretary of the Treasury. The memoir covers the record of an eventful life, extending a dozen years beyond the allotted span. Accompanying the volume is an introductory letter from Mrs. General Sherman, a daughter of the deceased, and a letter from the General himself, in which he says: "I was in correspondence with Mr. Ewing throughout the civil war. He took the most intense interest in every event, and at almost every stage of its existence he wrote encouraging me to the boldest action, yet looking to the success of our arms and cause without imperilling the principles of the Government itself, in which he had the full faith he had in natural law." The eulogies pronounced by the Ohio bar upon Mr. Ewing accompany the volume, and to these Mrs. Dahlgren, in her sympathetic notice of the memoir, adds her own tribute as follows:

We crave the privilege, as the only living child and representative of one of Mr. Ewing's best and life-long friends, the late Hon. S. F. Vinton, of Ohio, and also as one of the honored recipients on our own part of an ever friendly and paternal interest extended by him to us, to add a flower to the unfading wreath now laid upon his tomb. When we were a motherless child, at a cheerless French *pensionnat*, how grateful and genial were the pleasant little visits he made us on several occasions. We could not then comprehend the force of kindness which suggested these amiable acts to his gracious heart, for he must have snatched those moments, so prized by us as never to have been forgotten, from exacting and gravest cares of state—and we speak of it now to show the thoughtful and gentle impulses of a heart, which to many seemed enfolded in a rugged case. Our first visit was made to his charming homestead while we were yet a school girl; and we were conducted thither by Mr. Ewing himself from an adjoining village, distant a day's drive, where we had accompanied our father in his court circuit. We can never forget the pleasure of this little journey. The buggy, or one-seated top carriage, was then commonly in use in Ohio. In such vehicle we have often accompanied our own honored father for weeks at a time, driving from town to town, not unfrequently stopping at night at some wayside farm-house, or even log hut, if belated. On this occasion Mr. Ewing drove along slowly enough, and filled all the glorious day with the recital of such wondrous lore for us. He had a poetic love of nature, and he also knew her as a scientist; again and again a flower, a leaf, a stone was picked up from the wayside to serve as a text for the most beautiful elucidations; while nature transfigured, smiled, he led us from her mystic pages to books.

We have read this memoir with deep interest. The title, "Thomas Ewing—1789-1871," is very impressive. These figures bring before us eighty-two years of an eventful life, and what a wonderful panorama does all this rapid sweep of years present! From the rude cabin in the primeval forest, where the good boy dutifully lent the aid of his sturdy arm to assist his father; then the arduous toil for means to procure that knowledge which his great soul so ardently desired; again, the heroic sacrifice of the money so dearly earned, and of time far more precious, in order to relieve his parents from difficulties beyond their power to meet unaided; after which the brave struggle is renewed until complete success is gained. There is at first recognition of talent among his townspeople in the practice of law, and this is followed by an entrance into public life as United States Senator. At the National Capitol he at once becomes the acknowledged peer of the greatest minds.

Matured under such seemingly untoward surroundings, arose the great logician of the West—the scholar, the scientist, the legislator, the statesman. Mr. Ewing possessed a wonderful knowledge of every-day things, and constantly astonished men of various vocations by his entire familiarity with their respective trades. He had doubtless great aptitude for mechanics, and had traversed the range of natural science. We may add to this a remarkable acquaintance with general literature, linguistic attainments, and the finest taste. We find him constantly compared with Webster by those who knew both men well. They were certainly alike in a surprising comprehensiveness of intellect; but how far superior was Mr. Ewing in gentle home virtues, absolute purity of life, in moral grandeur, and in reaching the climax of hope and faith in the closing hours of life.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**NIGHT INSPECTIONS.**—It will have been observed that the Third brigade commander, as usual, granted the applications of some of the regiments comprising his brigade for a change in the hour for holding their annual inspections and musters. To permit these organizations to seek the cover of night for their inspections is unfair to other portions of the division, and is, so far as it goes, indicative of numerical weakness. The excuses for night inspections are plentiful, and are annually offered by organizations known to be weak, and desiring to make a large exhibit with small numbers. The character of the organization, it is true, is sometimes considered in these changes, and it is claimed that they are permitted because mechanics cannot afford to lose the greater part, if not the whole of one day for this purpose; yet these very organizations never put forth this excuse when a military frolic is on the tapis. The majority can always spare the daytime for these military pastimes; but when the important duty of attending annual inspection and muster calls on them, they urge they cannot spare the time by day, and ask for a change to the night. This has occurred in other brigades besides the Third—both in the Second and in the First divisions; but the Third brigade is particularly noticeable for these changes, and regimental commanders know perfectly well that the commander of this brigade, in his good nature, was never yet known to refuse an appeal of this or of a similar character. This is all very well so far as it manifests the outpouring of a heart full of sympathy for the weaknesses of others; yet, is it fair to the other portions of the brigade? Is it fair to the division? In fact, is it fair to the National Guard and State? The confused gathering of a night muster is too familiar to us to call any such transactions honest to the State, for we have yet to see a single in-door night inspection and muster that gave any satisfactory idea of the strength, discipline, and drill of any command thus inspected.

The inspection portion of these annual musters, in consequence of the general incomplete condition of the equipments and uniform of the troops, is of minor importance; in fact, is frequently stated in these columns, in most instances perfectly ridiculous. It is, however, very important that the inspector, and particularly the State, should know the real strength of its National Guard, and how well it is prepared for emergencies. Night inspections give no correct idea of the military qualifications of the troops, or, by any manner of means the real strength of the organizations inspected. General Morris, with his experience and knowledge in these matters, must be perfectly aware of these facts, and to him we look for some change in the present confused and irregular plan of conducting the annual inspection and muster of the State troops.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—The several companies of this command are ordered to assemble at the regimental armory for inspection, in chasseur uniform, with leggings, as follows: Companies A and C on Monday, November 17; Companies G and H on Tuesday, November 18; Companies F and K on Wednesday, Nov. 19; Companies D and I on Thursday, November 20; Companies B and E on Friday, November 21. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. The condition of the uniforms and equipments will be minutely examined, with the view to condemning such as are unfit for service. A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquents has been ordered in this command to convene at the regimental armory on November 18. Detail for the court, Captain Charles S. Burns. Commandants of Companies will forward company claims for collection by this court to regimental headquarters on or before November 14. Commandants and first sergeants of companies are directed to attend the sessions of the court-martial on the evenings designated for the trial of members of their companies so as to furnish the president of the court with such information as may be required.

The Twelfth has reason to be proud of its inspection this year. In face of the recent fire, which has damaged its new armory, the rank and file turned out remarkably well on this important occasion; but the fact that the Twelfth is almost the only regiment that exhibits a gain in "present and total aggregate," since last year's inspection, speaks well for the organization, and shows that the enthusiasm of the command is unabated. The severe fire at the armory of the regiment has seriously marred the beauty of the building, but the large drill-room and eight of the company rooms are being regularly used. Colonel Ward has been employing every effort to forward the work of restoration, under the auspices of the owner of the building, who has a heavy insurance. After some delay these efforts have been successful, and the repairs will be rapidly completed. It is expected that the armory will soon present as handsome an appearance as before the fire. The Board of Supervisors will replace all injured furniture and make such repairs as are not covered by the owner's insurance.

**CREEDMOOR.**—During the week ending October 30 there was some very fair shooting at Creedmoor. The following are among the best scores. Five shots at 500 yards: Adjutant Murphy, Twelfth regiment, 16, 16, and 17; Captain Burns, Twelfth regiment, 15, 16, and 17; William Conklin, of the Amateur Club, 16 and 17; William Hamilton and Treasurer, 16 and 17 each. Corporal McMillan, of the Seventh regiment, First company, made some good scores at 34 yards, of head, 5 shots—17, 17, and 16 points. Bethel

Barton, Reg., did some good shooting with a new Ward-Burton carbine at 500 yards—making 24 and 25 out of a possible 25 points.

On account of the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, the fourth competition for the Amateur Rifle Club gold medal was postponed from September 13 until last Saturday, November 1. The day was clear and cold with a strong steady wind. The average shooting was excellent. In a comparison of the best scores made by forty picked men at Wimbledon with those of the eighteen contestants at Creedmoor, on last Saturday, the results speak highly for the skill of the marksmen at Creedmoor. The Wimbledon team in a possible 28 (7 shots) made 4 scores over 24, two scores counting 23 and two counting 25. At Creedmoor with the same chances, 4 scores were made counting over 24, two scores counting 25 and two counting 24.

Mr. Robert Omand, the winner of the Amateur's gold medal in the fourth match, was also the winner of the third prize (a silver medal) in the sharpshooters match at the fall meeting of the N. R. A. He has, we understand, won several prizes at Wimbledon, England, and was thrice sent there as a member of the Canadian team of picked men. He was also a member of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal. At the match at Creedmoor on Saturday but few spectators were present, the contestants having it all to themselves.

The fifth competition will take place at the regular time, which will be on Saturday, November 8, at 3:30 P. M.

The five or six leading shots of the Amateurs are so evenly balanced in point of skill that it is a matter of doubt when the badge will finally become private property. Captain Bodine having already won it twice, the chances are strong in his favor. At the same time the average shooting is so greatly improved that it takes a much larger score to win it now than in the earlier competitions.

	Sighting	shots.	Total
Robert Omand (Remington sporting).....	3	3 3 4 4 4 3	4-25
Geo. W. Wingate ".....	3	4 4 2 4 3 4	4-25
Jno. Bodine ".....	3	3 3 3 3 4 4	4-24
J. P. M. Richards (Sharpe sporting).....	3	3 3 4 3 4 3	3-24
H. Fulton (Sharpe sporting).....	2	4 3 2 4 2 4	3-22
G. Strube (Remington sport).....	4	4 3 4 3 3 3	3-22
A. Pyle (Remington military).....	3	2 2 3 3 4 3	3-21
J. S. Conlin (Sharpe sporting).....	3	2 3 3 3 3 3	3-20
G. W. Yale (Sharpe sporting).....	4	4 4 3 4 0 3	3-20
W. Robertson (Remington sporting).....	2	4 2 0 4 2 2	4-20
G. Hamilton (Sharpe sporting).....	3	4 3 3 0 3 3	4-19
A. V. Canfield, Jr. (Rem. sporting).....	3	3 0 2 3 4 3	4-19
L. M. Ballard (Remington sporting).....	3	0 3 0 3 0 3	4-7
L. O. Bruce (Sharpe military).....	3	3 0 3 0 3 3	4-16
A. J. Henison, Jr. (Sharpe sporting).....	4	3 4 0 0 3 3	3-15
J. S. McEwen (Remington sporting).....	2	4 4 0 0 2 3	3-14
G. Cronch (Sharpe sporting).....	0	3 0 0 2 2 2	2-12
A. Altord (Remington sporting).....	0	0 0 0 0 2 2	4-8

E. Remington & Sons have presented a diamond challenge badge, valued at \$250, to be shot for monthly under similar conditions to those of the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge. The match will be open only to members of the National Rifle Association. Weapon, any breech-loading rifle within the rules. Any sights allowed but telescopic. Distances, 500, 800, and 1,000 yards, the twenty making the highest scores at 500 to shoot at 800, and the ten highest at 800 to shoot at 1,000. The association to have power to reduce such numbers, however, if necessary. The badge to be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the property of the winner. In case ties are made at any range that cannot be decided under the rules without "shooting off," the competitors making them will be allowed to shoot at the next distance. No practicing to be done on the day of the match. The first match will take place on Saturday, November 15, at 12 o'clock M., and this will probably be the only competition for this badge this season.

**HOWITZ BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.**—This battery is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock on the evenings of November 10 and 24, for special drill and instruction by the chief of artillery of Second division, Colonel W. H. H. Beebe. The election which was postponed on October 6, for corporals, in place of George Warner and Frederick H. Jackson, resigned, will be held on the evening of November 17, after drill.

**ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The court of inquiry appointed for investigating the charges against the members of the Eleventh regiment have taken up for examination the accounts of Colonel Vilmar with the regiment in regard to the misappropriation by him of the amount paid the regiment by the city for services rendered on the 12th of July, 1871. The testimony thus far elicited demonstrates the fact that Colonel Vilmar was duly authorized to receive the money and apply it for the regiment; that he had anticipated its payment by advancing to the regiment more than was due by the city, and that it was a debtor to him in a large amount, he having advanced the money from his own private means. The guard which had been placed over the armory has been removed, and matters now look as if the Eleventh, after all, will be restored to a peaceful footing, and of course no one will be found to blame. It was perhaps only a little youthful indiscretion on the part of the members, and time seems to have healed the wound.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—It seems that the reports which appeared last week in the daily papers concerning a riot on the cars, in which this regiment was concerned, had no foundation in fact. We have taken pains to investigate this matter by comparing the accounts of various witnesses—civilians more especially—who were on the train at the time of the alleged fracas. One and all concur in the statement that there was not a single soldier on the cars in any way

drunk or disorderly, and that there were no refusals to pay fare. One and all likewise concur in the statement that the conductor himself was in a befogged condition, and that, under the influence of his fancy or delirium, he did actually draw a revolver and threaten all his passengers without distinction, besides behaving in a disgraceful manner to the soldiers. Indeed, it was only under the firm restraint of their officers that the men were prevented from taking away his revolver and resenting his treatment. That these are the substantial facts, there is now no doubt. Colonel Underhill, of the Twenty-seventh, has since laid a complaint against the potvaliant conductor, and is determined to press for his dismissal from the road. In this he is supported by General Husted, the division commander; and, between the two, we hope that justice will soon be done. In the end, such false reports as those which came out in the daily papers—especially that in the *Sun*—will do the Twenty-seventh more good than harm. This is the case with the present one, now proved false. It was evidently inspired by the conductor and his friends, in the hope that the old riot of the Third might be made to cling to the skirts of the Twenty-seventh, and give credibility to the whole story. We trust that Colonel Underhill, for the sake of the National Guard, will secure the removal of the conductor, as no other course will satisfy the public in general, as we are satisfied from investigation, that the soldiers were entirely free from blame.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—On the occasion of the inspection of this command, after the regiment had arrived at the armory, Colonel Braine in a few telling remarks thanked the officers and men for the exertions they had made, owing to change of date of inspection, and the satisfactory results. The team which contested at Creedmoor was afterwards called to the front, and the three prizes were presented, consisting of a medal, silver cup, and musket. The regiment was then dismissed, and the Board of Officers were handsomely entertained by Mr. Bardin, an ex-member of the regiment, after the inspection, all having a good time. There never was a better feeling existing in the board and the rank and file than at present, and the determination is to work hard this winter, and show an increase in numbers on next inspection. It is announced that over twenty-three applications for membership have been made since inspection. There will be wing drills of the regiment every month, and theoretical drills of the commissioned officers. No warrants will hereafter be issued to sergeants until they shall have passed a satisfactory examination. Adjutant Allen, it is again announced, will resign shortly. He has long and faithfully filled his position. The Board of Officers held their regular monthly meeting on Monday evening last. Ex-Quartermaster Mooney, of the First Infantry, has been appointed quartermaster of the Ninth. He was introduced to the board on Monday last at the meeting, and entertained the officers after the meeting to what is termed a "spread." Lieutenant Willard has applied to General Headquarters for two howitzers, and will soon commence drills.

### INSPECTIONS.

**Sixth Infantry.** Colonel F. W. Sterry, on Thursday evening, October 30, assembled at its armory, "Nelson Hall," for annual muster and inspection. The Sixth was ordered for inspection on the 31st of October, but the law in regard to parades during five days previous to election, compelled a change of date. The notices of this change were issued only in time to allow about twenty-four hours' notice to the men, and a large number were not notified, some sixty or seventy appearing at the armory for inspection on the 31st, the original date. Had the change been announced in sufficient time the Sixth would have been one of the regiments showing a gain, and, as it was, show only a loss of four percent. Shortly after 8 o'clock the regiment was formed for review, Major W. C. Dickel, the Second brigade inspector, accompanying the reviewing officer. This, like all reviews in the small space of a regimental armory, only served to show that the instruction of the command had not been neglected, but the ceremony of a review could not possibly be carried out in all its details. After the review the regiment was mustered, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	3	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	28	—	28
Company A.....	37	26	63
Company B.....	34	16	50
Company C.....	32	15	47
Company D.....	37	24	61
Company E.....	19	28	47
Company F.....	40	8	48
Company G.....	56	14	70
Company H.....	26	26	52
Total.....	321	171	492

In 1872 the Sixth mustered present 325, absent 241, total 566.

**Twenty-eighth Battalion.** Colonel Burger commanding, was inspected on the Bushwick Boulevard, opposite its armory, October 23. The returns of the muster show as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	—	5
Band.....	21	—	21
Company A.....	57	4	61
Company B.....	33	—	33
Company C.....	34	0	34
Company D.....	41	4	45
Company E.....	31	14	45
Company F.....	41	13	54
Company G.....	41	14	55
Total.....	337	35	372

In 1872 the battalion mustered 829 present, 17 absent, 846 total. The returns this year show a gain of 49.

**Thirteenth Infantry.**—This regiment was inspected at its armory on October 27, Lieut.-Col. Briggs in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, in the absence of the colonel, acted as reviewing officer. Company G turned out but one private, the rest being officers and drummers, and mustered 6 present. Last year this company mustered next to the largest in the numbers present and total. This of course is explained by the



discontent which prevails among its members. It is rumored that they were advised not to attend the inspection, and thus finally hoped to be discharged for non-payment of fines. The opportunity would then occur for them to join the Twenty-third regiment, which they so much desire to do. If such advice has been given, it has been given most unwisely, and may be the cause of bringing those who accepted it into considerable difficulty. The following are the returns of the inspection and muster:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	4	1	5
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	20	8	28
" B.....	30	13	43
" C.....	29	15	44
" D.....	23	19	42
" E.....	45	13	58
" F.....	22	10	32
" G.....	6	85	91
" H.....	27	18	45
" I.....	67	4	71
Total.....	309	133	442

The following was the muster in 1872: 410 present, 61 absent, 471 total—a decrease this year of 101 present, an increase of 97 absent, and a falling off of 4 in the total.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—This regiment, Colonel McLeer commanding, was reviewed and inspected, previous to the muster, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on October 29. The regiment gives evidence of decided improvement in discipline and drill, and reflects great credit upon its members, and particularly its officers. The returns are given below:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	—	5
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	21	17	38
" B.....	21	10	31
" C.....	24	11	35
" D.....	22	12	34
" E.....	34	5	39
" F.....	40	9	49
" G.....	39	22	61
" H.....	26	19	45
" I.....	31	9	40
" K.....	29	1	30
Total.....	324	115	439

Last year there was 230 present, 152 absent, 382 total, showing a gain this year of 94 present, a decrease of 37 absent, and an increase of 57 in the aggregate.

**Fifteenth Battalion.** Major Meyersborg, assembled for inspection at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, October 29. The battalion has not improved much either in drill or discipline, and has lost instead of gained in numbers. It is to be hoped ere another year elapses that a different exhibit will be made. The following are the returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	4	—	4
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	—	7
Band.....	—	14	14
Company D.....	24	23	47
" E.....	18	9	27
" F.....	45	5	50
" K.....	25	21	46
Total.....	124	72	196

In 1872 there were 162 present, 28 absent, 190 total.

**Thirty-second Infantry.** Colonel Roehr, was inspected back of the Union Ball Grounds, on October 23, with the following result:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	5	—	5
Band.....	20	—	20
Company A.....	40	5	45
Company B.....	45	8	53
Company C.....	41	3	44
Company D.....	35	9	44
Company E.....	37	11	48
Company F.....	30	3	33
Company G.....	34	3	37
Company H.....	39	13	52
Total.....	331	60	391

The above figures show an increase of 8 men in total and 5 men in present over last year's muster.

**Forty-seventh Infantry.** assembled on the Union Ball Ground, Williamsburg, October 29, Colonel Austen in command. The returns exhibit an aggregate loss of 42 in comparison with last year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	2	5
Band.....	29	1	30
Company A.....	36	13	49
Company B.....	45	10	55
Company C.....	40	5	45
Company D.....	19	35	54
Company E.....	31	19	50
Company F.....	49	7	56
Company G.....	23	8	31
Company H.....	21	10	31
Company I.....	—	—	—
Company J.....	34	13	47
Company K.....	41	4	45
Total.....	343	114	457

The Forty-seventh in 1872 mustered 396 present, 103 absent, 499 total.

**Howitzer Battery.** inspected and mustered October 27 at State Arsenal, Portland avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Commissioned officers.....	4	—	4
Non-commissioned officers.....	9	5	14
Privates.....	10	13	23
Total.....	23	18	41

Total loss of 16 men, and 2 men in the present and total since last year's muster. It will be seen by the above returns for 1873 that not one half of the battery turned out for inspection.

**Company D, Separate Troop Cavalry.** inspected and mustered October 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., near Myrtle Avenue Park.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Commissioned officers.....	4	—	4
Non-commissioned officers.....	14	1	15
Privates.....	24	13	37
Total.....	42	14	56

The troop inspected last year 53 present, 12 absent, 65 total, showing a decline this year of 11 men present and 7 in the total.

**Separate Troop Cavalry, Second Division, Twenty-fifth Brigade.** were inspected October 23, with the following result: 51 present, 26 absent, 77 total. Last year we failed to receive the returns, hence cannot make any comparison.

**Ninth Brigade.**—This brigade, attached to the Third division of the National Guard, had its yearly muster and inspection on Friday, 24th inst., on the grounds of the Albany Art and Agricultural Association, four miles from the city proper, the place where the State Fair was recently held. The troops proceeded to the grounds by the cars, and immediately on their arrival a brigade guard was mounted, the ceremony of which was done in rather an awkward manner, the troops evidently not being instructed in their duties. The inspection, by Major Charles E. Van Zandt, developed the following as the strength of the brigade:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
General and staff.....	8	5	13
Cavalry squadron.....	19	13	32
Artillery.....	74	14	88
<b>Tenth Infantry.</b>			
Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff.....	7	4	11
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	41	26	67
Company B.....	55	18	73
Company C.....	31	9	40
Company D.....	22	32	54
Company E.....	24	25	49
Company F.....	9	45	54
Company G.....	27	16	43
Company H.....	31	47	78
Company I.....	19	33	52
Total.....	327	287	614

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff.....	10	2	12
Band and drum corps.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	30	18	48
Company B.....	35	22	57
Company C.....	32	28	60
Company D.....	49	12	61
Company E.....	45	10	55
Company F.....	39	18	57
Company G.....	43	17	60
Company H.....	29	16	45
Company I.....	25	12	37
Company K.....	43	10	53
Total.....	416	160	576

The Tenth regiment has a new company, numbering 62, which has not yet been mustered, composed of veterans of the late war, to take the place of the present Company G, which is to be disbanded. This regiment, which was in a really disorganized state, is, under the regime of its new commandant Colonel Robert Shaw Oliver, improving rapidly. The band of the Twenty-fifth (Klein's) appeared for the first time in its new uniform of gray, trimmed with red and gold; and the officers of Schwartzman's cavalry appeared in their new uniform, like the Prussian hussars, with top boots, corduroy trousers, and new hats of the latest pattern, new saddles, etc. The grounds were well adapted to the use of the soldiers, the cavalry having an opportunity to stable their horses, and convenient arrangements having been made to refresh the men at the noon hour. In the afternoon Brigadier-General Woodhall held a dress parade, and a review was held by Major-General Carr, the division commander. The marching was good, and Upton's Tactics were rigidly adhered to, the reviewing general complimenting the commanding officers—Brigadier-General Woodhall, Colonel Oliver of the Tenth, Colonel Andes of the Twenty-fifth, Major Schwartzman of the cavalry, and Captain Poehlin of the artillery—on the proficiency of their commands. Lieutenant-Colonel John Gould made his first parade as assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, and was *ex facie* in his duties. Taken all together, it was a fine affair, and the troops showed considerable improvement upon the inspection of last year. A brigade encampment, to be held next June on the same grounds, is now talked of. The former assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dickerman, was the recipient of an elegant watch, which was presented at dinner.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—FIRST Sergeant Anderson has been elected second lieutenant Company F, Twenty-second Infantry.

—SURGEON PAUL F. MUNDY and Second Lieutenant Andreas Ott, Eleventh Infantry, have resigned.

—CAPTAIN JOHN CARL, First Lieutenant D. Hauke, and Second Lieutenants Geo. Springer and D. Ranges, of the Third Cavalry, have resigned.

—FIRST Lieutenant John H. Horsfall has been elected captain of Company I, Twenty-second Infantry, vice Morris Dackworth, deceased.

—PHILIP ASCHENBACH has been elected captain and J. F. Lansdale, first lieutenant of Company I, Fifth Infantry.

—THE Ninth is gradually acquiring the reputation of having the sprucest looking officers in the division.

—CAPTAIN Judson Jarvis, of the Second brigade staff, has not as yet received his appointment on the staff of Colonel J. Madison Drake, of the Third New Jersey.

—CLAUS HOOPS has been elected captain Company F, Third Cavalry.

—THE drum corps of the Seventh paraded in their new uniforms on Tuesday, October 28, for the first time. The uniform is gray, with red trimmings, and is very neat and handsome.

—WING drills have been ordered in the Seventy-first Infantry, at the State Arsenal, for the 11th and 24th November.

—CAPTAIN LASSING, Company A, Sixth Infantry, has requested Lieutenant Max Pinkus be ordered before the State Examining Board.

—EDWARD HENIG and Ed. Sohranek have been elected first and second lieutenants of Company F, and A. W. Meylich, second lieutenant of Company C, Ninety-sixth Infantry.

—AN election will be held in Company I, Seventy-first Infantry, on November 6 to fill the vacancies in its officers. Lieutenant Belknap, of Company F, will probably be elected captain of this company.

—THE Twelfth, Twenty-third, Seventh, Ninth, and Thirty-second regiments were represented at Creedmoor on election day. The shooting was only fair, the high wind interfering with the marksmen.

—THE inspection and muster of the Independent Troop

and Batteries attached to First division headquarters will take place on November 10, the law in regard to parades before election interfering with the orders previously issued.

—COMMISSIONS have been issued to Captains Smith and Vantine, Seventy-first Infantry, and to Captain Topping, Twenty-second Infantry. The resignation of Lieutenant S. E. Briggs, Twenty-second Infantry, has been accepted.

—THE returns of election of Captain W. P. Rinschoop, Company H, and Second Lieutenant P. Christmanson Company I, Ninety-sixth Infantry, have been forwarded to the Adjutant-General State of New York disapproved, they having failed to pass the brigade examining board.

—COLONEL SPENCER, Fifth Infantry, ex-Colonel Wagstaff, late First division staff, and ex-Lieut.-Col. McAfee, late of the Twelfth Infantry, will represent the National Guard in the next Legislature; and ex-Major E. Gilon, late First brigade staff, represents the N. G. in the next Board of Aldermen.

—WE trust that there is no truth in the report that the famous shooting "team" of the Twenty-second is to be relieved from all duty except rifle practice. It will not do for the Twenty-second to sacrifice its high standard of military efficiency by the employment of any doubtful means to sustain its well-earned reputation as the leaders in rifle practice.

—MR Bethel Burton has compiled a pocket manual of the rules and regulations of the National Rifle Association, with a description of Creedmoor and how to get there, added to a complete score book or record of practice on match shooting; and as every person engaged in rifle practice should keep a record of his score, this little book affords a convenient means for that purpose.

—THE great question in the Second brigade is whether the Eleventh regiment is a uniformed mob, or a military organization. Is the regiment on trial, or only some of its members? Until something definite is decided in the matter, the regiment, in our opinion, has a perfect right to bury its dead, and General Funk was wrong in detailing a detachment from any other portion of the brigade as a funeral escort.

—MR. P. S. GILMORE, the leader and organizer of the Twenty-second's new band, invited the officers of the regiment and others to an entertainment held at his residence on Thursday evening. It was quite a jolly occasion.

—THE famous Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, held its customary fall parade October 30. The old boys looked well, and had a good time after the parade. A good time is an important consideration with the jolly old fellows, you know.

—A DESPATCH from Petersburg, November 3, gives particulars of a negro riot in that city, and the calling out of two militia companies to suppress it. The greatest excitement existed, but the moral effect of calling on the "grays" (white), and the "guards" (colored), was felt in time to save a conflict with the mob, who soon dispersed.

—INDIANA.—An amateur military company was organized in Evansville, Ind., on September 30, and elected the following officers: Captain, John O. Graham, late lieutenant Third U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant, Charles A. McCutchen, formerly of Indiana Volunteers; Second Lieutenant, W. J. Sluder, formerly of Indiana Volunteers. The company has a gymnasium attached to its armory containing everything necessary for physical exercise. The name adopted is the Evansville Zouaves. They intend to drill thoroughly during the winter, and hope to be able to compete with any of the best drilled companies in the country. We trust the expectations will be fulfilled, and moreover that it will be the nucleus of a regularly formed regimental organization belonging to the State.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

IN answer to the inquiries in regard to the scope and application of the Executive pardon to deserters, which continues to come to us from various correspondents, we would refer to the Abstract of Special Orders in this number of the JOURNAL. It will be seen that a number of men who had deserted from the Army and re-enlisted in the Marine Corps were, upon their surrender as deserters from the Army, discharged from that service to remain in the Marine Corps. In another case, a private who deserted from the infantry and re-enlisted in the artillery was left where he is. These may be taken as indications of the policy which will control the War Department in its action under the order. We would repeat our advice to all deserters to take immediate advantage of the proclamation, by surrendering themselves at the nearest Army post.

D. K. GARDNER, Boston, Mass.—The U. S. steamer *Jones*, formerly the *Amn-morse*, was built at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and launched in 1861. Tonnage, 3,213 by the old measurement, 2,019 by the new; displacement, 4,000. She was towed to New York, where she received her repairs—afterwards returned to Boston to receive her rigging. She has never been to sea, and lies in ordinary at the Charlestown yard. The U. S. steamer *Worcester*, formerly the *Manila*, was also built at the Charlestown Navy-yard, and launched in 1866. When launched her tonnage was 2,346 by the old measurement, and 1,468 by the new. Since she has had a deck added, her tonnage is 3,000 by new measurement; displacement, 3,050. Her engines were built at the Globe Works. She remained in ordinary until February, 1871, when she was commissioned as a storeship, and sailed with the charitable contributions of provisions by the docks of Boston for the French people. She is now the flagship of the North Atlantic Station bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Scott. A history of U. S. Naval vessels was arranged by Rear-Admiral Geo. F. Simmons. It was not, however, offered for sale, being printed for the use of the Government Department's and naval officers. It includes the years between 1775 and 1853.

MARINE.—The "act for the better government of the Navy of the United States, approved July 17, 1852," and "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service and to extend the enlistment of seamen, approved 21 March, 1857," as bonus commanding officers to detain any person enlisted in the Navy beyond the expiration of his term of service, where he seems such detention "very essential to the public interest." Persons so detained, or who voluntarily re-enter the service to serve during the cruise, are entitled on their discharge, which must be within thirty days of their return to an Atlantic port, to an addition of one-fourth to their former pay. The law requires that such detentions and the cause therefor be immediately reported to the Navy Department. This law has been construed to include marines under the 9th section of the act of March 3, 1845. Nothing is said in the act relative to clothing.

W. A. H.—We believe General Nathaniel Lyon was buried at Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut.

CANTOUCHE.—We shall be obliged if our correspondent "Cantoche" will favor us with his address, the one received having been inadvertently destroyed.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

EXPERIMENTS are still in progress with fish torpedoes at the canal in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and several improvements have been effected in them to promote both their speed and accuracy. The mechanism at the tail end of the fish, presumed to be a novel steering apparatus, is always kept carefully covered up while on land to conceal it from curious eyes.

RUSSIA, says *Broad Arrow*, is positively mad about railways. Certainly they are excellent devices for drawing money, and a poor government, which is not particular in appropriating railway money to war purposes, finds them very convenient. A Central-Asian line is the last announcement. The Kirghese Steppe has been surveyed for this purpose by General Beznessikoff, and he has suggested six routes. That most preferred is 850 miles long.

THE German *Military Weekly Gazette* explains that Berlin is not included in the German system of fortresses, because it is not really the military centre of the Empire, or even the Monarchy. Berlin will therefore not be fortified, but rely for protection upon the fortresses surrounding it at some distance, namely, Magdeburg, Spandau, Kustrin, Glogau, and Torgau. These fortresses will be raised to places of the first order; Magdeburg has been so strengthened already.

At Cronstadt is being constructed a submarine vessel of enormous dimensions, in which 2,000 tons of iron and steel have been employed, which is propelled by two powerful air-engines, will be armed with a formidable ram, and will carry all the means for fixing to the hulls of vessels large cylinders of powder, which it can afterwards explode by electricity. Two glass eyes will enable the crew to find their way about, and they may choose their course at what depth they please below water.

KASSA, Prince of Tigre, now Johanni II., Emperor of Abyssinia, and a Christian to boot, according to the correspondent of the *Giornale delle Colonie*, who writes from Massowa, under date of the 3d of August, having captured the brave pretender to the throne, Abba Kassal, ordered his ears to be filled with gun-cotton, which he caused to be exploded, when the head was blown to atoms. It is reported that he lately caused the right hands and the left legs of no less than twenty-seven captives to be chopped off in his imperial presence and then abandoned them to be preyed upon by lions, tigers, and panthers.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* describes the changes made in four of the little howitzer carriages, especially constructed for the expedition against the Ashantes, to adapt them for use with the Gatling mitrailleuse. The entire carriage and limber are constructed of wrought iron, the limber-boxes being of sheet steel, with a bottom loose lining of wood. Two drums for cartridges are contained in each limber-box, which has a partition running down the centre; thus four drums are upon the limber, containing each 240 cartridges, making a total of 960 rounds for the gun. The loose lining of wood in the boxes forms a stand for the pin upon which the drum rests.

*Broad Arrow* states that, in order to avoid the delay and extra expense involved in bringing home guns from distant foreign stations to England for slight repairs, an arrangement has been made for having such repairs executed at stations selected for the purpose in distant places. Two factories have up to the present been established—one at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, and the other at Hong Kong, for the fleet in the China seas, both of which are to be available for the repairs required by guns in the neighboring British possessions. Naval engineers instructed at the royal gun factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have gone out to superintend the work at these stations, and a number of naval artificers have also gone through a course at Woolwich, and have been supplied with the requisite stores and tools, so as to render them competent to revent and otherwise repair to a certain extent any gun in the service, from the Abyssinian 7-pounder up to the 35-ton Woolwich infant.

A WRITER in the Surrey (England) *Comet* says: "Magenta was won by the Austrian positions having been observed by the aeronaut, and information transmitted to the French staff by electric wires enclosed in the rope which detained the balloon captive. Such a balloon would be of inestimable value in Ashantee. Though near the coast, the bush is so high as to conceal the enemy; yet some indication of their course would be visible, and in the interior all their movements would be laid bare. The balloon itself would no doubt be an object of superstitious dread to these savages. While on the subject of this war, may we not ask why elephants should not be employed? Wild elephants abound on the Ivory Coast, and therefore there could be no difficulty in sustaining an elephant battery from India. They would not suffer from insects like horses, and would strike terror into the Ashantes. After the war advantage might be taken of them to utilize the native elephant, which could be domesticated as well now as in the days of Hannibal. By this, ready access would be gained to the interior, and the progress of civilization would be greatly facilitated."

A LETTER from Samarcand in the *Globe* says that so far from the Russian campaign against Khiva being at an end, it has hardly begun. The alleged victories of Generals Kauffman and Golovatcheff over the Turcomans were not, the correspondent asserts, by any means as complete as the official reports represent them to have been, and the government would probably have as great a dread as Pyrrhus of a repetition of such victories. "Not a single officer in the column of General Golovatcheff, who was himself severely wounded by two sword-cuts in the head and shoulder, returned from the expedition uninjured. Several of them, such as Lieutenant-Colonel Esipoff, Ensign Kamensky, and others were literally cut to pieces. That the losses in the ranks must have been correspondingly great is evident. The Turcomans fought with indescribable fury; women

fought by the side of men in the ranks, and even surpassed them in reckless courage. Nor did our army gain much, when they entered the towns of the Turcomans, by putting all the inhabitants to the sword. While peace was being restored in this terrible manner in one district, an insurrection broke out in another.

The troops are compelled to make long and exhausting marches, to which the sufferings they had to endure up to the capture of Khiva were mere child's play. Five thousand camels have already perished, and the troops have hardly any means of transport for their baggage; the officers only are allowed to take with them two shirts and a linen haversack." The correspondent concludes from the above facts that it will be impossible for Russia to establish order permanently in Khiva, or derive any advantage from its conquest, so long as Bokhara, which extends along the whole of the eastern frontier of Khiva, is not made Russian territory.

THE composition of the force with which the Dutch General van Swieten is to take the field against Acheen is given as follows: "In the Dutch service it appears there is not that distinct line of separation between the black and white regiments which is maintained in the armies of other nations. The infantry force is to consist of seventeen battalions of about 800 men each, forming six companies, two of which are 'as a rule,' Europeans and the other four natives from Africa. In selecting four of these (which are styled by way of distinction 'select') battalions the colored companies are composed exclusively of Africans, and in two of them the proportion of the white to the black is as four to two. Each company has a captain, two lieutenants, and a sub-lieutenant, or four officers in all. All are Europeans, with the exception of a very few of the sub-lieutenants. The four senior sergeants are also Europeans. The artillery force will consist of twenty-one batteries, containing about 160 men, 112 horses, and five European officers each. One-fourth of the rank and file are Europeans. Three companies of engineers, half of each being native and half European. There is to be one regiment of cavalry, mustering 500 sabres. The total force will, it is supposed, amount to about 17,000 men."

THE influence of the late General Hay, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, in improving our infantry fire, is commented upon appreciatively by a contemporary. When now we read of a rifleman's international trophy being carried on a gun-carriage through the streets of Dublin, escorted by cavalry and infantry, and received by the Lord-Mayor in state; when we remember that this trophy has been won at an annual competition, where it is no uncommon thing to see the bull's-eye, and object three feet square, hit many times in succession at one thousand yards, and when we consider that every regiment has now its special musketry instructor, who has qualified at Hythe, it is difficult to believe that less than twenty years ago there were, with the exception of a few deer-stalkers, no rifle-shots in the United Kingdom; that there was not a rifle that could hit a haystack at one thousand yards; and that one whole division of our army—Sir George Cathcart's—went to the Crimea armed only with the old smooth-bore musket, or Brown Bess. How, then, has this great change been brought about, and to whom are we indebted for it? Primarily to three men—the late Lord Hardinge, Sir Joseph Whitworth, and General Hay. It was Lord Hardinge, who, when commander-in-chief, showed his appreciation of the importance of long range accurate infantry fire by ordering experiments to be made for the improvement of small arms, and by the establishment of the School of Musketry. It was Sir Joseph Whitworth, who, by careful, patient, and intelligent experiments, obtained the required data as to the relative calibre, length, and spiral of the barrel, and length and weight of the projectile, which gave the greatest accuracy combined with range and flatness of trajectory—data which have practically served as the basis of all subsequent improvements in rifles. It is to General Hay's intelligent appreciation of the value of Sir Joseph Whitworth's discoveries for military purposes, and his sense of the advantages to be gained by substituting small for large-bore rifles, as well as to the energy, good sense, and courage with which he overcame prejudice and opposition, that we mainly owe the arming of our troops with improved weapons of war, and their having been taught to use them.

A NEW carriage for heavy guns is thus described in the *Army and Navy Gazette*: "So much of our attention has been occupied lately in observing the results of experiments with Major Moncrieff's apparatus for firing guns *en barbette*, that little or no interest has been excited by the construction of a gun-carriage in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which is, nevertheless, a perfect marvel in the grandeur of its proportions, and yet extraordinary simplicity of working, viz., the garrison gun-carriage for the land service, 'Woolwich Infants.' It is of the ordinary type, with double plate brackets of seven-eighths wrought iron, rivetted to a skeleton framework within, and connected by a stout bottom frame and three transoms. In size, however, it far exceeds any of its predecessors. As, of course, the system of 'muzzle pivoting,' employed in giving elevation and depression to naval guns, is not adopted in garrison batteries, the necessity for the huge 'saddle' and its corresponding gear is obviated, and the carriage consists of exceedingly few parts. All the necessary manipulations for working both gun and carriage when in position, such as running them forward, throwing the latter upon its rollers, etc., etc., can be performed by two men. A direct-acting Tangye's hydraulic jack, contrived upon one of the brackets, turns a spindle between the rear rollers of the carriage, and as the extremities of the spindle move eccentrically within the rollers, their circumferences are brought in contact with the slide beneath, and the carriage is slightly raised. It is then easily drawn forward by a winch gear, and to prevent its coming with too much violence against the block at the end of the slide a row of india rubber buffers are arranged to receive it. The recoil of the carriage after the gun has been fired is checked by a powerful hydraulic buffer beneath, consisting of a piston working

in a long cylinder partly filled with oil. The compression of the oil gives the elastic force, the extremity of the piston-rod being inserted in the bottom framing of the carriage. An ingenious arrangement applied to the winch of the running in-and-out gear admits of its being utilized to raise the projectile, weighing each seven hundred pounds, to the muzzle of the gun. When we consider that the gun and carriage taken together weigh nearly fifty tons, it seems almost incredible that the handling of such an enormous mass of metal can be effected by two men, and it is impossible to estimate too highly the ingenuity that has brought the branch of warlike science to which gun-carriage construction belongs, to such a condition of perfection as is here exhibited. The elevating gear can be set in motion and worked by the presence of a single finger.

THE port of Montevideo is at present a natural bay or inlet at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, almost circular in form, and 3,000 acres in extent, protected on the west by the mountain called the Cerro, on the east by the rocky promontory on which the city of Montevideo is built, and on the north by the land. It is, however, open and exposed on the south and south-west to the Pampero winds, which are the most dreaded in the River Plate, and coming always suddenly, often cause great damage to the shipping. There is a depth of water in the bay varying from 8 feet to 15 feet, but no quays or landing stages for vessels to lie alongside, and load or unload, so that all goods must be loaded and unloaded by the medium of lighters, and all ships drawing more than 15 feet of water must lie outside in the roads exposed to all winds. The import and export trade of Montevideo now amounts to 1,300,000 tons annually from and to foreign and native ports. The present arrangements are quite inadequate for such an amount of traffic, so it is proposed to improve the harbor of Montevideo at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata by constructing a solid stone pier 1,500 metres long and 9 metres wide from the east or town side of the bay, and from this pier, and at right angles to it, run out landing stages 400 metres each in length, which will provide accommodation for 400 ships to load and unload at the same time. Further, it is proposed to dredge out a certain portion of the harbor and between the landing jetties to a depth varying from 20 feet to 27 feet under low water; also to dredge out a channel towards the sea 27 feet deep to where that depth of water is found. It is furthermore proposed to construct a solid stone breakwater 2,500 metres long from the Cerro mountain on the west side of the bay in a direction facing the southwest, which will extend 400 metres beyond the head of the harbor pier. The harbor entrance will be 500 metres wide. Combined with the harbor works will be constructed a seawall round the south and southwest sides of the city, and the reclamation from the sea of 85 acres of building land, estimated to be worth £1,000,000. The total cost of the works is estimated at £1,600,000.

In 1868, when the idea of muzzle-pivoting was much in vogue, with the view of reducing the porthole to the narrowest limits Colonel Inglis, of the English army, proposed to raise and lower the gun on its carriage upon two powerful screws worked by cranks with manual labor. The idea was not adopted at the time, and although a system of muzzle-pivoting has been approved for the royal navy, nothing has been settled on that point with regard to the land service. The government has, however, brought matters to an issue by constructing at Breakwater Fort, Plymouth, and Cunningham Fort, Bermuda, works in which none other but muzzle-pivoting guns can be used, and the necessity of contriving a suitable carriage became imperative. Colonel Inglis again brought forward his invention, considerably improved in some of its details, and at the same time Colonel Field, who is superintendent of the royal carriage department, submitted a plan, by which he proposed to substitute hydraulic power for the manual screws, something after the naval system. In naval carriages, however, the gun is lifted from one shelf to another, and there rested while it is fired; but Colonel Field proposed, as an experiment, to abolish these shelves and fire the gun resting simply upon the ram or piston by which it is lifted. A trial was recently had, the *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us, for testing the two plans. An 18-ton, 10-inch gun was mounted on a carriage, which combined both systems interchangeably. It was first lifted by hydraulic power, four men working the pumps, which occupy no appreciable portion of the carriage, and the ponderous weapon was raised the required height of 12 in. in 2 min. 1 sec. It was then lowered simply by releasing the pressure, and came down in 16 secs. Cranks were then affixed to both sides, and the gun was "wound" up by eight men, with eight others for relief, and took 6 min. 33 sec. to reach the 12 in., being afterwards lowered by the same means in 4 min. 35 sec. In point of time, therefore, the hydraulic system had certainly the advantage, and it was then to be determined whether either had the preference in action. Three rounds were first fired with the gun elevated on the screws, and afterwards three others in which the gun was supported solely by the hydraulic ram. The strength of the former to endure the strain of discharge and recoil had been demonstrated by previous experiments, and the trial on Thursday showed that the simpler hydraulic system is to all appearances equally reliable. The gun was fired each time with a battering charge of 70 lbs. of pebble powder, and 400 lb. shot, and the carriage, whichever system was used, remained unimpaired.

THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

## MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.)

BAK—WHITEHOUSE. — At Irvington-on-Hudson, Tuesday, November 14, by the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Howland and the Rev. Wm. Benjamin, THOMAS WHITEHOUSE, U. S. N., to MILDRED STUART WHITEHOUSE, daughter of Mr. Henry R. Whitehouse.